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ABSTRACT

An advanced General Education Program has been designed to prepare an individual with the information, concepts, and general knowledge required to successfully pass the American Council on Education's High School General Education Development (GED) Test. The Advanced General Education Program provides comprehensive self-instruction in each of the following areas: (1) Correctness and effectiveness of Expression, (2) Social Studies, (3) Natural Sciences, (4) Interpretation of Literary Materials, and (5) General Mathematics. This document is a compilation of screening tests. (CK)

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PM 431-ST

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ADVANCED GENERAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A HIGH SCHOOL SELF-STUDY PROGRAM

SCREENING TESTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

AC014032

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, JOB CORPS
NOVEMBER 1969

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Screening Tests

Level I, Unit 1(Booklets 1-2).....1
Level I, Unit 2(Booklets 3-7).....5
Level I, Unit 3(Booklets 8-10).....13
Level I, Unit 4(Booklets 11-13).....19
Level I, Unit 5(Booklets 14-16).....25
Level I, Unit 6(Booklets 17-21).....31
Level I, Unit 7(Booklets 22-24).....39
Level I, Unit 8(Booklets 25-27).....45

Level II, Unit 1(Booklets 28-29).....49
Level II, Unit 2(Booklets 30-35).....57
Level II, Unit 3(Booklets 36-38).....69
Level II, Unit 4(Booklets 39-42).....73
Level II, Unit 5(Booklets 43-47).....87
Level II, Unit 6(Booklets 48-51).....99
Level II, Unit 7(Booklets 52-56).....111
Level II, Unit 8(Booklets 57-60).....117
Level II, Unit 9(Booklets 61-72).....121
Level II, Unit 10(Booklets 73-77).....135

Level III, Unit 1(Booklets 78-80).....139
Level III, Unit 2(Booklets 81-83).....147
Level III, Unit 3(Booklets 84-93).....155
Level III, Unit 4(Booklets 94-108).....159
Level III, Unit 5(Booklets 109-119).....175
Level III, Unit 6(Booklets 120-124).....183

LEVEL I

UNIT 1

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

Directions: Read each sentence. Then WRITE in the blank a word or a phrase that means the same thing as the underlined word.

For example, suppose you were given this sentence.

John walked down the street rapidly.

This is how you might have answered:

Rapidly means quickly.

Or you might have answered this way:

Rapidly means in a hurry

---

1. The leader found a great deal of opposition among his men.

   Opposition means _____.

2. The boy's behavior was inexcusable.

   Inexcusable means _____.

3. The school was very progressive.

   Progressive means _____.

4. She talked continuously.

   Continuously means _____.

5. Tom's new jacket was inexpensive.

   Inexpensive means _____.

6. It was a poor assumption.

Assumption means _____.

7. His act was unconstitutional.

Unconstitutional means _____.

8. His unawareness was surprising.

Unawareness means _____.

9. The name was unfamiliar.

Unfamiliar means _____.

10. There are many groups today working to equalize opportunities for Negroes.

Equalize means _____.

11. The term plastics covers a wide range of materials, but plastic is not a natural material. All plastics are synthetic.

Synthetic means _____.

12. The judge tried to figure out what the thief's motive might have been, but there seemed to be no logical explanation for the crime. The man had no need for the money he took, he had no reason for wanting to hurt the man he stole from.

Motive means _____.

13. The town's water supply was rapidly diminishing. In fact, it was being used up so quickly that there was real danger of the supply running out altogether.

Diminishing means _____.

14. A person must set up an ultimate goal, even though he needs temporary short-term aims along the way.

Ultimate means _____ _____.

15. Tom was worried about his low grade, so his teacher assured him that the quiz was of no real consequence, that it hardly mattered at all.

Consequence means _____.

16. Even though the mechanic didn't agree with his boss, he believed he should acquiesce. He knew that he was likely to lose his job if he went against the wishes of the employer.

Acquiesce means _____.

17. The boy didn't do his homework, so when the teacher asked him a question, his answer was very vague and uncertain.

Vague means _____.

18. Many southern plantation owners wanted to keep their slaves, but Abraham Lincoln was in favor of liberating them.

Liberating means _____.

19. Insects which do not live in groups, or colonies, are said to be solitary.

Solitary means _____.

20. When you say that all people will take advantage of you if they're given the chance, you stereotype them. You're saying that all people are the same.

Stereotype means _____.

Time completed _____

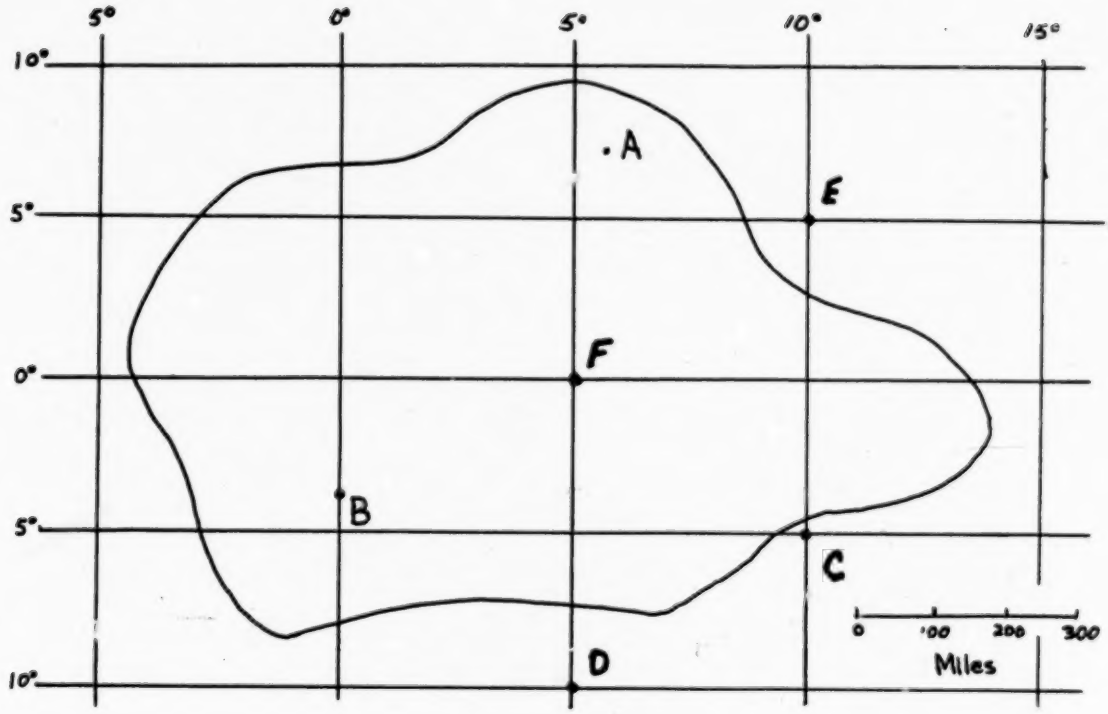
LEVEL I

UNIT 2

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

8



1. Write the letter that marks the location of a point:

   5° north latitude, 10° east longitude _____

2. Which two hemispheres is point A in?

   a. ☐ eastern and northern
   b. ☐ eastern and southern
   c. ☐ western and northern
   d. ☐ western and southern

3. If you travelled from Point A to point B, in which direction would you be going?

   a. ☐ northeast
   b. ☐ northwest
   c. ☐ southeast
   d. ☐ southwest

4. About how far is it from point A to point B?

   a. ☐ 55 miles
   b. ☐ 250 miles
   c. ☐ 300 miles
   d. ☐ 550 miles

5. Mapmakers draw lines on map to help locate points. Lines running east and west are called _____ lines.

6. The map of the earth is divided into East and West by the _____.

7. Each of the seven largest land areas in the world is called a(n) _____.

8. MARK each of the following with a T for true or an F for false:

   a. _____ Coastal regions have milder temperatures than inland regions.

   b. _____ The elevation of a mountain is the number of feet from its base to its highest peak.

   c. _____ The Southern Hemisphere is warmer than the Northern Hemisphere.

   d. _____ When air is forced to rise, it loses its moisture.

9. The hottest it ever gets in Yorktown is 93°. The coldest it ever gets is 12°. What is Yorktown's temperature range? _____

10. A desert is a land area that gets less than _____ inches of annual rainfall.

11. What does moderate mean? _____

12. Which climatic zones are least suited to growing crops?

    _____

13. The climatic zone around the equator is called the _____ zone.

14. When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere, what season is it in the Southern Hemisphere? _____

15. What does environment mean?

    ☐ artificial

    ☐ climate

    ☐ improvement

    ☐ surroundings

MATCH the following:

16. _____ anthropology
17. _____ biology
18. _____ economics
19. _____ psychology
20. _____ sociology

A. the study of plants and animals
B. the study of the behavior of men and animals
C. the study of the ways groups of people live
D. the study of the ways man makes a living
E. the study of man's development

MATCH the items on the right with the subject on the left under which they would most likely be studied:

21. _____ climatic conditions in Turkey
22. _____ the boundary between the United States and Mexico
23. _____ the coal mining regions of the world
24. _____ the location of cities with more than 1 million people
25. _____ the location of New England fruit farms
26. _____ the location of the Mississippi River

A. economic geography
B. physical geography
C. political geography

27. CHECK the statements that are true:

a. ☐ All societies have the same culture.
b. ☐ Human beings are the only animals that have culture.
c. ☐ Language, beliefs, and ways of doing things are part of any culture.
d. ☐ Man transmits culture through language.

28. Prehistoric man's environment is mostly:

a. ☐ artificial because he has a great deal of culture
b. ☐ artificial because he has no culture
c. ☐ natural because he has little culture

29. Primitive means:

a. ☐ living close to the natural environment

b. ☐ not being able to read or write

c. ☐ not having good manners

d. ☐ not knowing how to solve problems

30. LABEL each of the following with an A if they are acquired or an I if they are instinctive:

a. _____ culture

b. _____ learned behavior

c. _____ natural desires

d. _____ the ability to speak a language

e. _____ the desire to read books

f. _____ the need to eat and sleep

READ the passage below. Then CHECK the best answers to both questions:

> In 1954, the United States Supreme Court ruled that racial segregation* in public schools was illegal. Before 1954, many southern states legally segregated the schools. Therefore, these states had to take steps toward integrating** their schools. There were no state laws segregating schools in the North. However, after 1954, people began to notice what was happening in the North. It was seen that students were supposed to go to the school nearest their homes; and housing conditions forced Negroes to live in separate areas.

31. What is the implication of this passage?

a. ☐ Northern cities and towns had poor housing conditions.

b. ☐ Northern states might try to pass laws to segregate schools.

c. ☐ Segregation did in fact exist in the North.

d. ☐ The Supreme Court was going to have to pass new laws about the North.

32. You can infer from this paragraph that, in the North:

a. ☐ the Supreme Court made a ruling about integrating housing

b. ☐ there was complete integration because there were no state laws requiring segregation

c. ☐ there was segregation in housing because there was segregation in schools

d. ☐ there was segregation in the schools because there was segregation in housing

*The word "segregation" in this context means "separating people of different races".

**The word "integrating" in this context means "uniting people".

READ the following passage.

> It is easy to see that without free public education, the great intangible which we call "freedom" would not mean very much. Of what value is freedom of the press, for example, to a man who cannot read or write? What is the good of freedom of thought if a person does not have enough education to be able to think intelligently about the problems of the day? And how can there be such a thing as freedom to choose a career if only a lucky few have the chance to gain enough education to enter the more desirable fields of work?

33. The author of the above passage implies that:

a. ☐ people will not know how to vote intelligently unless they are educated

b. ☐ people would value their education more if they had to pay for it

c. ☐ political freedom is not related to education

d. ☐ private education should be made illegal

34. Which of the following best summarizes the above paragraph?

a. ☐ A free public school system cannot work in a democracy.

b. ☐ "Freedom" causes many problems for the uneducated.

c. ☐ "Freedom" would be nearly meaningless in a country that didn't have free schools.

d. ☐ Only educated people deserve freedom.

35. To <u>interpret</u> means:

a. ☐ to choose between two alternatives

b. ☐ to figure out something from what is given

c. ☐ to figure out the main idea

d. ☐ to think clearly

Time completed _____

LEVEL I

UNIT 3

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

PICK THE WORD from the column on the left that best matches the definition on the right:

1. _____ the making of goods or products
2. _____ the using of goods or products
3. _____ the exchange of one product for another

A. barter
B. consumption
C. division of labor
D. labor
E. product
F. production
G. raw materials
H. surplus

4. Division of labor can lead to:

   a. ☐ few occupations
   b. ☐ less consumption
   c. ☐ less production
   d. ☐ a surplus of products
   e. ☐ a surplus of raw materials

5. To discriminate between two things means:

   a. ☐ to disagree with them
   b. ☐ to figure out the ways they resemble each other or are alike
   c. ☐ to tell them apart, to tell the difference between them
   d. ☐ to tell which one is a fact, and which one an opinion

LABEL each of the following using the key below:

F - fact
I - issue
O - opinion

6. _____ Causes of juvenile delinquency.

7. _____ It's going to rain tomorrow.

8. _____ No one should ever be given a death sentence for a crime.

9. _____ Some girls wear dresses 10 inches above their knees.

10. _____ The influence of French designers on women's dress fashions in the United States is harmful.

11. The Empire State Building is one of New York's most frequently visited sights. It is located on Fifth Avenue between 34th and 33rd Streets. It is the tallest building in the world. No one will ever create a structure taller than the Empire State Building. It is also the most beautiful building ever constructed.

CHECK only the opinions:

a. ☐ It is also the most beautiful building ever constructed.

b. ☐ It is located on Fifth Avenue between 34th and 33rd Streets.

c. ☐ It is the tallest building in the world.

d. ☐ No one will ever create a structure taller than the Empire State Building.

e. ☐ The Empire State Building is one of New York's most frequently visited sights.

READ this paragraph:

It is not at all obvious that reading comic books and viewing crime dramas cause delinquency. Many young people are exposed to so-called harmful dramas and do not become delinquents. Mass entertainment provides the people with new philosophies of life and new ideas. If crime dramas produce delinquency, no one has yet shown how. Many people feel that mass entertainment should not be subject to censorship;* but there are no conclusive studies to justify limiting our freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

12. The issue being discussed in this passage is:

a. ☐ censorship

b. ☐ comic books, television, and movies

c. ☐ crime

d. ☐ the increase in juvenile delinquency

e. ☐ philosophies of life

13. The author's opinion could best be summarized by saying:

a. ☐ comic books and TV dramas are valuable

b. ☐ comic books and TV dramas cause delinquency

c. ☐ mass entertainment has been shown to be harmful

d. ☐ mass entertainment should not be censored

e. ☐ newspapers should not be censored

*Censorship in this context means controlling the subjects allowed in comic books and on television. It means limiting the subjects.

14. Which facts support the author's opinion?

a. ☐ Many young people read comic books and watch harmful dramas who do not become delinquent.

b. ☐ Many young people who read comic books and watch harmful dramas become delinquent.

c. ☐ Mass entertainment provides the people with a philosophy of life and new ideas.

d. ☐ Reading comic books and watching harmful dramas causes delinquency.

15. Which statement is not relevant to the author's opinion?

a. ☐ It is not obvious that harmful dramas cause delinquency.

b. ☐ If mass entertainment is harmful, this has not been conclusively shown.

c. ☐ Many young people are exposed to harmful dramas and do not become delinquent.

d. ☐ Mass entertainment provides new philosophies of life and new ideas.

e. ☐ There are no conclusive studies to show that we should have censorship.

16. A topic about which people have differing opinions is called a(n) _____.

MATCH the following:

17. _____ anarchy
18. _____ direct democracy
19. _____ representative democracy
20. _____ totalitarianism

A. a club in which all the decisions are made by the president
B. a country in which a tax expert is elected each year to decide what that year's taxes will be
C. a country in which the people vote on how much tax to collect each year
D. a town in which the mayor can have anyone put into jail whenever he wants to
E. a village which has almost no laws or rules

21. Which of the following could be found in a totalitarian state?

a. ☐ a despot
b. ☐ a dictator
c. ☐ an elected President
d. ☐ a representative
e. ☐ a tyrant

MATCH the following:

22. _____ a family in which each person does what he wants
23. _____ a large country where only men over the age of 25 are allowed to vote
24. _____ a small town that has very few laws and a mayor who is almost powerless

A. extreme anarchy
B. extreme democracy
C. moderate anarchy
D. moderate democracy

Time completed _____

LEVEL I

UNIT 4

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

21

MATCH the following:

1. _____ capital
2. _____ profit

A. any product of past labor that is used to make more products

B. money left over after cost of producing and trading goods has been paid

LABEL making products P and performing services S:

3. _____ building brick walls
4. _____ coining money
5. _____ mending clothes
6. _____ producing cloth
7. _____ sharpening knives
8. _____ transporting goods

9. When a country brings in products or raw materials from another country it is:

   a. ☐ exporting products and materials

   b. ☐ importing products and materials

MARK a T beside the items below that would lead to a trading economy. MARK an S beside the items that tend to keep an economy on a subsistence level.

10. _____ abundant (many) raw materials
11. _____ a location favorable for travelling
12. _____ a location that is surrounded by mountains
13. _____ polar climate
14. _____ surplus products

15. In a representative democracy there:

a. ☐ should be a one-party system

b. ☐ should be several parties of equal power in the government

c. ☐ should not be a one-party system

16. LABEL the following T for true and F for false:

a. _____ Anarchy can result when each representative in a government sticks to his own opinion and refuses to compromise.

b. _____ A local government cannot have direct democracy if the federal government is an indirect democracy.

c. _____ A minority party cannot pass laws.

d. _____ Representative democracies have political parties so that people can vote directly on issues and laws.

e. _____ An independent voter is someone who votes only for candidates who do not belong to political parties.

f. _____ A political system containing many different parties tends to create an unstable government.

17. Representatives of a political party:

a. ☐ agree on all the issues

b. ☐ cannot belong to a party unless they support every party

c. ☐ may vote differently than other members of the same party

18. The major issue about which United States political parties differ is:

a. ☐ how much power the federal government should have and how it should be used

b. ☐ the majority vote and when the minority vote is important

c. ☐ the number of candidates allowed to run in a Presidential election

d. ☐ whether or not the federal government should be based on direct or indirect democracy

19. Art should express the thoughts and feelings of the artist. Universal feelings should be expressed so that anyone who looks at the work of art can understand what the artist is trying to say. Modern paintings that are just splashes of color do not express any such thoughts or feelings.

A. Which of the following statements would the author of the above paragraph endorse?

a. ☐ Modern art does not deserve to be called art.

b. ☐ Modern art is a clear expression of modern man's thoughts and feelings.

c. ☐ Modern art expresses the artist's thought and feelings.

B. Would the author of this paragraph probably agree to a plan to give government aid to painters of modern art?

_____

20. <u>Assumption</u> comes closest in meaning to:

a. ☐ attitude

b. ☐ inference

c. ☐ obligation

d. ☐ relevance

READ this paragraph:

Speaker A: It is never a wise thing for two people of different races to marry. It causes nothing but pain for the couple and for the children. Other people in the community do not accept them,and call their children mongrels.* Take my advice, don't marry a person of another race.

Speaker B: During World War II, many American soldiers married Japanese women. These marriages have been successful, and the couples have certainly been accepted in our society. As for the "mongrel" issue, that is ridiculous. We are all human beings with the same cells, tissues and organs. Men and women have been intermarrying for thousands of years. There is no such thing as a pure race of people. People are not dogs bred for specific characteristics.

21. What assumption(s) does Speaker A make?

a. ☐ that human races are pure in the same sense that different breeds of dogs are

b. ☐ that intermarrying is all right for some races but not for others

c. ☐ that marriage does not have to be based on racial characteristics

22. Which speaker would endorse a law that forbids marriage between people of different races?

a. ☐ Speaker A

b. ☐ Speaker B

23. Which speaker would be less likely to agree that it is unwise for people of different religions to marry ?

a. ☐ Speaker A

b. ☐ Speaker B

*Mongrel is the term given to a dog that is not a purebred. For example, the puppy of a German Shepherd and a Boxer would be a mongrel.

Time completed _____

LEVEL I

UNIT 5

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. After each item on the left, MARK whether it took place before or after the Industrial Revolution:

	Before	After
a. Goods are made by hand with tools and simple machines.	☐	☐
b. Production is large-scale, for a widely-spread market.	☐	☐
c. Most workers live in small villages, where they do a little farming in addition to producing goods.	☐	☐
d. Workers are employed in large factories.	☐	☐
e. Most workers are skilled craftsmen who make complete products.	☐	☐
f. In a short period of time, technology drastically changed man's environment.	☐	☐

2. MARK each of the following statements with a T for true or an F for false:

a. _____ Mass production leads to the development of big businesses.

b. _____ On an assembly line, every worker is responsible for completing a certain number of finished products.

c. _____ In times before the Industrial Revolution skilled craftsmen were able to produce standardized goods.

d. _____ Standardized goods are mass produced on assembly lines.

3. What is technology?

a. ☐ The study of teaching methods and techniques.

b. ☐ The techniques of manufacturing goods.

c. ☐ Using knowledge of natural laws to solve man's practical problems.

4. Which of these is not an example of craftsmanship?

a. ☐ a skilled cabinetmaker who makes an entire cabinet and installs it

b. ☐ a skilled mechanic making one part of an automobile engine

c. ☐ a skilled shoemaker making a complete pair of shoes

5. The President is head of the _____ branch of our government.

6. Congress belongs to the _____ branch of our government.

7. Which of the following systems was developed to prevent any single branch of our government from becoming too powerful?

a. ☐ checks and balances

b. ☐ division of labor

c. ☐ representative democracy

d. ☐ taxation system

8. The power to declare a law unconstitutional lies with:

a. ☐ the citizens of the United States

b. ☐ the Congress

c. ☐ the President of the United States

d. ☐ the Supreme Court

9. To <u>veto</u> a law means to:

a. ☐ break it

b. ☐ make its meaning clear

c. ☐ pass it

d. ☐ refuse to approve it

10. To <u>enact</u> a law means to:

a. ☐ carry it out

b. ☐ declare it unconstitutional

c. ☐ interpret it

d. ☐ pass it

11. CHECK the comparison(s):

a. ☐ He was as strong as an ox.

b. ☐ The horse was less lively than it had been before the race.

c. ☐ The horse was magnificent.

d. ☐ Lifting weights increases muscle size.

e. ☐ What does resemblance mean?

12. Which comparison is explicit?

a. ☐ The noise of the country bewildered him, it was like the constant humming and buzzing of a strange machine.

b. ☐ When the tractor wouldn't start, he thought it was a stubborn mule.

13. WRITE an S next to the comparisons that show similarity and a C next to the comparisons that show contrast:

a. _____ The Army is different from the Marines.

b. _____ He slept like a bear in the winter.

c. _____ He was much heavier than his brother.

d. _____ If working is like playing, then sleeping is like being awake.

e. _____ The rain was as welcome to the farmer as food is to a starving man.

Time completed _____

PM 431
17-21

LEVEL I

UNIT 6

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. The molecules of what item listed below are held together most closely and move the least?

   a. ☐ a glass of water

   b. ☐ a melted chocolate bar

   c. ☐ a piece of iron

   d. ☐ steam from boiling water

2. What do we call matter?

   a. ☐ everything that has weight and occupies space

   b. ☐ everything that we can hear or see.

   c. ☐ everything that can be measured

3. What are the three states of matter?

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. Molecules will move faster and farther apart if _____ is applied.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

Do these problems :

5. $-25-(-10)=$ _____

6. $-3-12=$ _____

7. $14-(-5)=$ _____

8. $-6 \times 8=$ _____

9. $35 \div -7=$ _____

10. $-12+6=$ _____

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

CHECK the physical properties that the following can demonstrate:

	Solubility	Viscosity	Fluidity
11. hot bacon grease	☐	☐	☐
12. flour and hot bacon grease	☐	☐	☐
13. hot bacon grease & cold water	☐	☐	☐
14. milk and sugar	☐	☐	☐

15. CHECK the terms that are general properties of all kinds of matter:

a. ☐ boiling point

b. ☐ color

c. ☐ fluidity

d. ☐ hardness

e. ☐ mass

f. ☐ melting point

g. ☐ odor

h. ☐ shape

i. ☐ solubility

j. ☐ taste

k. ☐ volume

l. ☐ weight

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

MATCH the units of measurement on the right with the items they are used to measure on the left:

16. _____ centimeters
17. _____ cubic meters
18. _____ grams
19. _____ kilometers
20. _____ liters
21. _____ square centimeters
22. _____ square meters

A. area
B. length
C. volume
D. weight

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

Can the items listed below be classified as matter or energy? Are there some items listed that cannot be classified as either matter or energy?

	Matter	Energy	neither
23. a container			
24. an inch			
25. invisible ink			
26. the sound of music			
27. sunlight			
28. your thoughts			

LABEL the changes below CC if they represent a chemical change, and PC if they represent a physical change:

29. _____ a burnt marshmallow

30. _____ the manufacture of bread crumbs from bread

31. _____ the manufacture of sawdust from wood

32. _____ the melting of butter

33. _____ a tree set on fire by lightning

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

34. Which of the following statement(s) is/are scientific laws?

a. ☐ Matter can be converted into energy.

b. ☐ One kind of matter can never be changed into another kind of matter.

c. ☐ Sometimes all of the properties of a substance are altered in a physical change.

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

MATCH the items below with the charge that they carry:

35. _____ the atom as a whole
36. _____ an electron
37. _____ a neutron
38. _____ a proton

a. no charge
b. negative charge
c. positive charge

39. The atomic mass of an atom is equal to the number of its:

a. ☐ electrons and protons
b. ☐ protons
c. ☐ protons and neutrons

40. The atomic number of an atom is equal to the number of its:

a. ☐ electrons and protons
b. ☐ protons
c. ☐ protons and neutrons

41. A compound is a result of a:

a. ☐ chemical change
b. ☐ physical change

Time completed _____

LEVEL I

UNIT 7

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

PART I

1. The reason why some elements do not react chemically is related to:

   a. ☐ the distribution of their electrons

   b. ☐ the number of their neutrons

   c. ☐ the size of their nucleus

   d. ☐ some unknown characteristic feature of these atoms

2. Atoms:

   a. ☐ have one orbit filled with electrons before any electrons appear in the next outer orbit

   b. ☐ do not have one orbit filled with electrons before any electrons appear in the next outer orbit

3. The outermost orbit of an atom:

   a. ☐ always disappears as a result of a chemical reaction

   b. ☐ never disappears as a result of a chemical reaction

   c. ☐ sometimes disappears as a result of a chemical reaction

4. A. Do some elements combine more readily than other elements?

   a. ☐ no

   b. ☐ yes

   B. Is the chemical activity of an element one of its properties?

   a. ☐ no

   b. ☐ yes

5. Do atoms ever lose any of their particles?

a. ☐ no

b. ☐ yes

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

PART II

1. An ion may have:

   a. ☐ a negative charge

   b. ☐ a positive charge

   c. ☐ no charge

2. A molecule has:

   a. ☐ a negative charge

   b. ☐ a positive charge

   c. ☐ no charge

3. What is the name of the chemical bond formed by the transfer of electrons? _____

4. Is heat absorbed or liberated in synthesis and analysis?

   a. ☐ no

   b. ☐ yes

5. Do all atoms form elemental molecules?

   a. ☐ no

   b. ☐ yes

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

PART III

1. What are the forms of energy that can be transferred by waves?

   a. ☐ electricity

   b. ☐ heat

   c. ☐ light

   d. ☐ sound

2. What do we call the energy that is released during analysis and synthesis? _____

3. What do we call the energy that is released during fission and fusion?
   _____

4. Name three ways by which heat is transferred.

   _____

   _____

   _____

5. A. Is there a difference between static electricity and an electric current?

   a. ☐ no

   b. ☐ yes

   B. Is lightning an example of either one?

   a. ☐ no

   b. ☐ yes

Time completed _____

LEVEL I

UNIT 8

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

45

1. A pilot was forced to land 525 miles from his destination after flying 3 hours. There was a 1 1/2 hour delay. If the pilot is to arrive on schedule 6 3/4 hours after his original take-off, how fast must he fly?

2. What is the inside diameter of a tank when the outside diameter is 15 1/16 feet and the walls are 1 3/8 feet thick?

3. A storage room measures 15.6 feet by 10.2 feet, and another storage room measures 20.9 feet by 14.4 feet. Find the total storage space, to the nearest tenth of a square foot.

4. Truck No. 1 is able to travel thirteen and eight-tenths miles on a gallon of gasoline, and its tank can hold eighteen and four tenths gallons. Truck No. 2 is able to travel fourteen and three tenths miles on a gallon of gasoline, and its tank can hold sixteen and nine tenths gallons. Which truck is able to travel farther on a tank of gasoline? How much farther?

5. If the sale price of a television set after 25% reduction is $185, what was the original price of the set?

CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING PAGE

6. John earns $280 per month. Several deductions are taken from his paycheck: 14% withholding tax, 3 5/8% social security, and 3% state tax. What is his take-home pay?

Time completed _____

47

PM 431
28-29

LEVEL II

UNIT 1

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

United States Airborne* Exports of Merchandise

EXPORTED TO	1964		1965	
	(value in millions of dollars)	(pounds in millions)	(value in millions of dollars)	(pounds in millions)
North America	269	107	366	127
South America	154	59	194	71
Europe	748	105	1,284	182
Asia	136	18	236	29
Australia & Oceania	29	3	52	5
Africa	21	5	36	7

*Airborne = carried by airplanes

1. Which continent received the most dollars worth of exports in 1964?

2. Did it receive more or less in 1965 than in 1964?

   a. ☐ less
   b. ☐ more

3. How many times greater is the amount of exports (in pounds) that went to Asia in 1964 than the amount of exports (in pounds) that went to Australia and Oceania?

4. What was the <u>average</u> number of pounds of exports to South America over the two years?

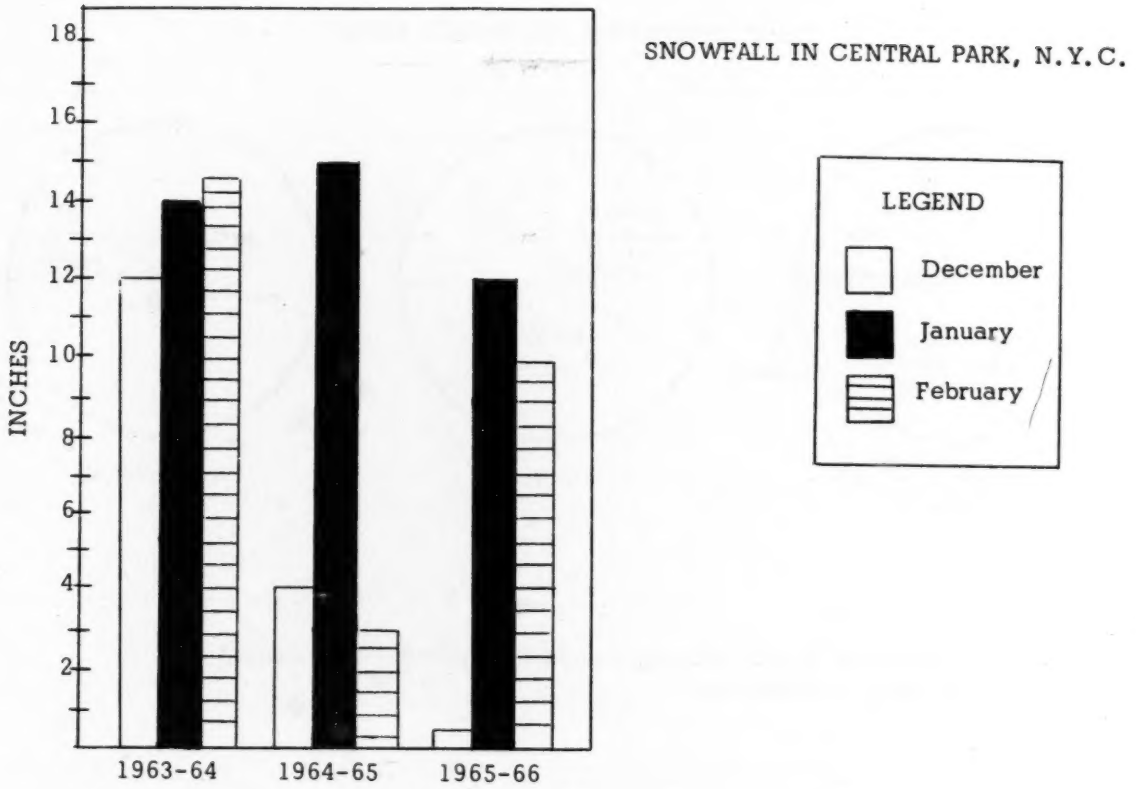
5. The increase in airborne exports from 1964 to 1965 might indicate that:

   a. ☐ more firms are shipping by air

   b. ☐ the overall volume of exports has increased

   c. ☐ both of the above

   d. ☐ neither of the above



6. Approximately how much snow fell in Central Park in December 1963?

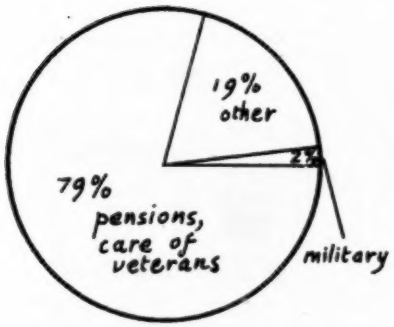
7. What is the approximate figure for January 1966 snowfall?

8. Which month has the highest average snowfall for the three seasons?

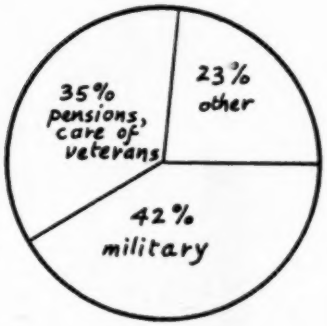
9. How much more snow fell in December 1963, than fell in December 1964?

10. How many times greater was the snowfall in December 1964, than in December 1965?

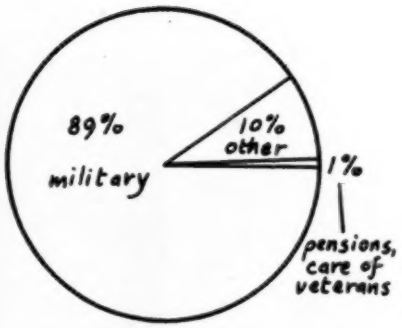
COST OF WARS TO THE UNITED STATES



Spanish American War



World War I

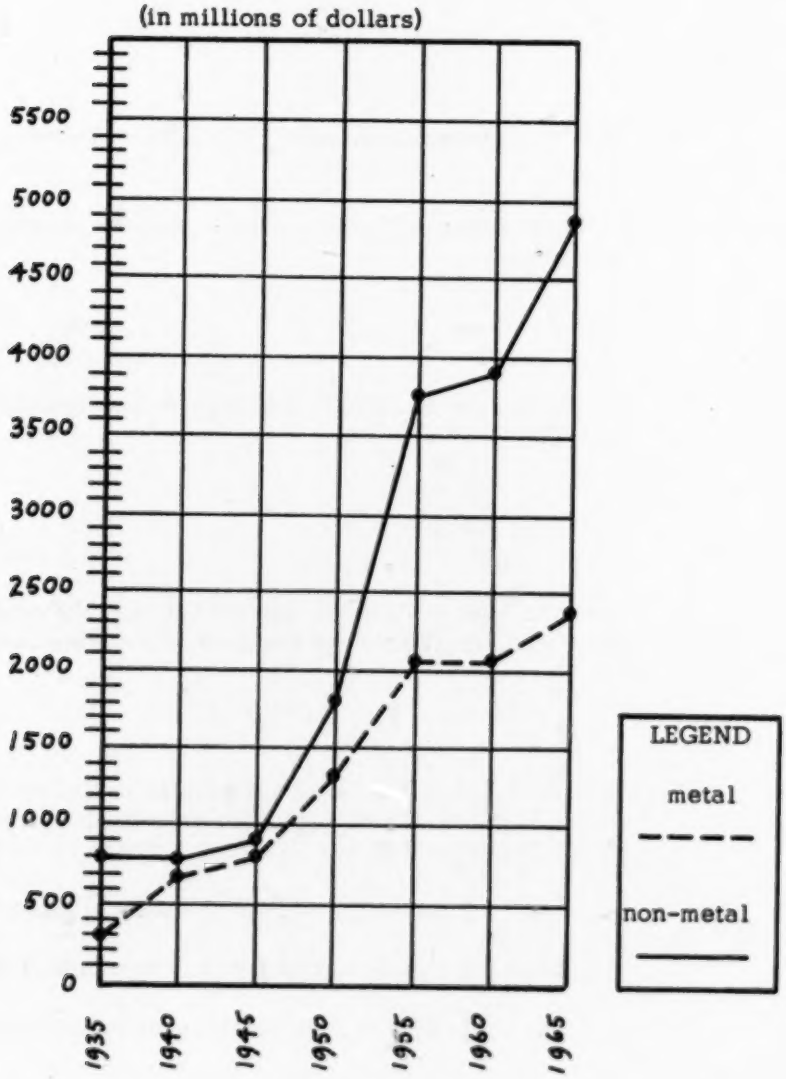


World War II

11. During which war was the largest percentage of cost spent on military expenditures? _____

12. During which war did the largest percentage go to pensions and care of veterans? _____

MINERAL PRODUCTION VALUE IN
THE UNITED STATES



13. How much money was spent on metals in 1965? _____

14. In 1940, how much more money was spent on non-metals than on metals?

_____

15. On which type of mineral was more money spent between 1955 and 1960?

a. ☐ metal
b. ☐ non-metal

16. In which year was the difference between the money spent on metals and the money spent on non-metals largest?

_____

17. Realizing that metals are an important raw material in the manufacture of automobiles, you would expect that the period between 1945 and 1955 corresponds to a period of:

a. ☐ markedly increased automobile production

b. ☐ relative stability in automobile production

c. ☐ slow rate of decrease in automobile production

18. Which is the best description of the trend in non-metal mineral production for the time period on the graph?

a. ☐ The trend was a continuous increase, and the rate of increase was extremely high between 1945 and 1955.

b. ☐ The trend was primarily one of steady increase, with a higher rate of increase during the first ten years after the war (1945 - 1955).

c. ☐ The trend was generally upward but production fluctuated a great deal.

Time completed _____

PM 431
30-35

LEVEL II

UNIT 2

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. MATCH the following words with their correct meanings:

A. colonist	1. _____ being treated unfairly or cruelly because of one's beliefs
B. immigrant	2. _____ person who settles in a new country but remains a citizen of his native country
C. persecution	3. _____ the overthrow of a government or ruler by the people being governed
D. reconciliation	4. _____ the settling of differences
E. revolution	

2. The Declaration of Independence:

a. ☐ abolished slavery

b. ☐ declared the colonies free from England

c. ☐ declared war on England

d. ☐ established the framework for the government of the United States

e. ☐ marked the end of the Revolutionary War

f. ☐ stated that governments should protect and serve the people

3. Which of the following were reasons why the colonists wanted to separate from England:

a. ☐ England was sending too many new settlers to America

b. ☐ England was too far away to rule them well

c. ☐ they did not like England's close friendship with France

d. ☐ they objected to high taxes

e. ☐ they wanted to abolish slavery

f. ☐ they wanted to trade freely with countries other than England

4. The Puritans came to Massachusetts mainly for:

a. ☐ adventure
b. ☐ economic betterment
c. ☐ escape from high land taxes
d. ☐ religious freedom

5. What does <u>ratify</u> mean?

a. ☐ approve
b. ☐ disapprove
c. ☐ magnify
d. ☐ tax

6. What does it mean to <u>issue currency</u>?

a. ☐ make stamps
b. ☐ print money
c. ☐ publish news
d. ☐ purify water

7. Under the Articles of Confederation, Congress did not have the power to:

a. ☐ collect taxes
b. ☐ declare war
c. ☐ make treaties
d. ☐ settle disputes between states

8. MARK each of the following with a T for true or an F for false.

a. _____ The Articles of Confederation provided for the election of a new President every four years.

b. _____ The Articles of Confederation were given to the colonists by the British king.

c. _____ The Articles of Confederation were written when the colonists declared their independence from England.

d. _____ Under the Articles of Confederation, each of the state governments had more power than the central government.

e. _____ Under the Articles of Confederation, each state set up its own system of courts and judges.

f. _____ Under the Articles of Confederation, there was no way to make the states obey the laws passed by Congress.

9. Why was the Constitutional Convention of 1787 held?

a. ☐ to declare a war for independence from England

b. ☐ to elect a new President

c. ☐ to revise the Articles of Confederation

d. ☐ to write the United States Constitution

10. Which of the following were major areas of compromise in the Constitution?

a. ☐ conduct of wars

b. ☐ state boundaries

c. ☐ state representation in Congress

d. ☐ status of slaves in deciding state representation

e. ☐ taxation

11. Which of the following is <u>not</u> a power granted to the federal government by the Constitution?

a. ☐ power to coin money
b. ☐ power to raise an army and navy
c. ☐ power to set voting regulations
d. ☐ power to tax

12. <u>To concede</u> means:

a. ☐ to believe you are right
b. ☐ to boast of how good you are
c. ☐ to break away from the Union
d. ☐ to give in

13. Which of the following is <u>not</u> included in the Constitution?

a. ☐ a list of the powers of the federal government

b. ☐ a list of the powers of the state governments

c. ☐ Congress can pass a law by a 2/3 vote over the President's veto

d. ☐ how the President and Vice-President are to be chosen

e. ☐ the President's power to veto a law passed by Congress

14. To amend means:

a. ☐ to add to, to change
b. ☐ to bring to trial
c. ☐ to punish, to condemn
d. ☐ to take away from

15. Each state determines its own voting regulations. This is an example of:

a. ☐ a reserved power
b. ☐ an expressed power
c. ☐ an implied power

16. MATCH the following:

A. John Adams	1. _____ Author of the Declaration of Independence
B. Alexander Hamilton	2. _____ Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial Army
C. Thomas Jefferson	3. _____ "Father of Our Constitution"
D. James Madison	4. _____ Leader of the Federalist Party
E. James Monroe	5. _____ Second President of the United States
F. George Washington	

17. Thomas Jefferson was not:

a. ☐ an advocate of an aristocratic form of government
b. ☐ in favor of an agrarian society
c. ☐ leader of the Republican Party
d. ☐ third President of the United States

18. MATCH the following:

A. Federalist Party	1. _____ believed in states' rights
B. Republican Party	2. _____ believed in strong federal government
	3. _____ wanted an agrarian economy
	4. _____ wanted to develop shipping and manufacturing

19. The members of the Cabinet:

a. ☐ advise and give aid to the President

b. ☐ are elected by the people

c. ☐ can veto laws passed by Congress

d. ☐ decide if laws are constitutional

e. ☐ enact laws

20. Which of the following are associated with Alexander Hamilton?

a. ☐ advocate of an aristocratic type of government

b. ☐ advocate of states' rights

c. ☐ advocate of strong federal government

d. ☐ founder of the first National Bank of the United States

e. ☐ fourth President of the United States

f. ☐ Secretary of the Treasury under Washington

21. The men who set up the Electoral College did so because they wanted to make sure that:

a. ☐ important political decisions would be made by people wiser than the average man

b. ☐ the common people would have more voice in the actual running of the government

c. ☐ the people holding local government jobs would be better educated

d. ☐ the states would have an equal voice in making political decisions

22. The Electoral College was established by:

a. ☐ Congress

b. ☐ the Constitution

c. ☐ the Declaration of Independence

d. ☐ the Supreme Court

23. The purpose of the Electoral College is to:

a. ☐ educate people who could not afford college by themselves

b. ☐ select the President and Vice-President of the United States

c. ☐ train government employees for their jobs

d. ☐ write amendments to the Constitution

24. Suppose a state has 24 Representatives in Congress. How many delegates would it send to the Electoral College? _____

25. Some people object to the Electoral College because it:

a. ☐ allows Senators and Representatives to be delegates

b. ☐ causes indirect representation of the popular vote

c. ☐ only meets once every four years

d. ☐ all of the above

26. When a vote is taken in the Electoral College, the votes are counted by:

a. ☐ the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

b. ☐ the delegates to the Electoral College

c. ☐ the President of the United States

d. ☐ the Vice-President of the United States

27. Which of the following were issues in the Civil War?

a. ☐ whether slavery should be allowed

b. ☐ whether states have the right to secede

c. ☐ whether states should have the right to nullify federal laws

d. ☐ whether the states or the central government should be sovereign

e. ☐ whether the United States should become involved in foreign wars

f. ☐ whether western lands should be included as part of the United States

28. Which of the following occurred as a result of the Civil War?

a. ☐ Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States

b. ☐ Congress decided not to become involved in foreign wars

c. ☐ seven western states were added to the Union

d. ☐ slavery was abolished

e. ☐ states' rights were reduced

29. To <u>nullify</u> a law means to:

a. ☐ agree to obey it

b. ☐ break it

c. ☐ declare it unconstitutional

d. ☐ refuse to recognize it

30. To <u>secede</u> means to:

a. ☐ enter into political union

b. ☐ prepare for constitutional convention

c. ☐ succeed in political activities

d. ☐ withdraw from a political union

31. A federal government is one in which:

a. ☐ power is divided between the states and the central government

b. ☐ slavery is not allowed

c. ☐ the states are each independent authorities

d. ☐ there are two separate legislative bodies

Time completed _____

PM 431
36-38

LEVEL II

UNIT 3

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. Which of the following are reasons why people moved to the cities in such great numbers?

   a. ☐ because city planning was in such wide use

   b. ☐ because industry developed

   c. ☐ because more efficient farming methods were being used

   d. ☐ because there wasn't much farmland left

2. MARK each of the following with a T for true or an F for false:

   a. _____ During and after the Industrial Revolution, social changes occurred faster than technological changes.

   b. _____ Most people who live in urban areas are farmers.

   c. _____ The Industrial Revolution caused an increase in the divorce rate.

   d. _____ The Industrial Revolution contributed to the breakdown of family life in America.

   e. _____ "Zoning" laws are designed to keep industry out of the residential areas of a city.

3. FILL IN THE BLANKS with the correct word from the list below:

birth	naturalization
alien	restriction
prejudice	quota
immigration	

   a. A foreign person living in the United States is called a(n) _____.

   b. Most Americans become citizens through _____.

   c. The number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States from any one country is called a(n) _____.

4. CHECK the statements below which are TRUE about <u>most</u> United States immigrants:

a. ☐ most groups of immigrants experienced prejudice in this country

b. ☐ most immigrants came to the United States in order to escape from tyrannical governments

c. ☐ most immigrants get the best, highest-paying jobs when they come to America

d. ☐ most immigrants settle in large cities

e. ☐ most immigrants today come to the United States from Asia and Africa

5. MATCH the following:

A. labor

B. management

1. _____ someone who has his own TV repair shop

2. _____ someone who pays factory workers

3. _____ someone who plays baseball for a major league team

4. _____ someone who receives wages for selling cars

5. _____ someone who teaches in a public school

6. FILL IN THE BLANKS with the correct word from the list below:

arbitration
basic
closed
collective bargaining
labor
labor union
social club
stalemate
strike
union

a. A place of work which will only hire people who belong to a union is called a _____ shop.

b. An organization of workers formed to protect their common interests is called a _____ union.

c. Industries that produce goods needed by other industries are called _____ industries.

d. When an outside person is called in to settle a labor dispute, this is called _____.

e. When workers refuse to work in order to get better working conditions, this is called a _____.

Time completed _____

PM 431
39-42

LEVEL II

UNIT 4

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

NOTE TO THE STUDENT

Some of the questions in this test have one answer. Some questions have two or more answers. You should carefully consider each choice in order to answer the questions correctly.

"Lo, there ye stand, my children," said the figure, in a deep and solemn tone, almost sad with its despairing awfulness, as if his once angelic nature could yet mourn for our miserable race. "Depending upon one another's hearts ye had still hoped that virtue were not all a dream. Now are ye undeceived. Evil is the nature of mankind. Welcome again, my children, to the communion of your race."

1. The above passage is written in a tone that is:

   a. ☐ angelic

   b. ☐ emotional

   c. ☐ hateful

   d. ☐ indifferent

2. The feeling expressed in the passage is:

   a. ☐ optimistic

   b. ☐ pessimistic

3. UNDERLINE the phrase in the passage below that expresses a passionate feeling.

   Overpowered by an intense horror, unaccountable yet unendurable, I threw on my clothes with haste (for I felt that I should sleep no more during the night), and endeavored to arouse myself from the pitiable condition to which I had fallen, by pacing rapidly to and fro through the apartment.

4. In the above passage, the author does not express:

   a. ☐ calm

   b. ☐ fear

   c. ☐ joy

   d. ☐ love

5. A passionate feeling is:

a. ☐ balanced

b. ☐ extreme

c. ☐ intense

d. ☐ mild

READ the following passage from a play:

1 Johnny: That's right, Pa. Why doesn't Mr. MacGregor come back and stay here? Does he have to stay in that place?
2 Johnny's Father: If you're an old, old man, Johnny, and haven't got any people, and no money, I guess you do.
3 Johnny: I sure get lonesome for him sometimes. Don't you, Pa?
4 Johnny's Father: To tell you the truth, Johnny, I do.
5 Johnny: I'm always remembering him, especially the music. And the way he drinks water.
6 Johnny's Father: He's a great man.
7 Johnny: Is his heart really in the highlands like he said, Pa?
8 Johnny's Father: Not exactly.
9 Johnny: Is he really five thousand miles from home, too?
10 Johnny's Father: At least that many.
11 Johnny: Do you think he'll ever get home again some day?
12 Johnny's Father: He's an old man, Johnny. He will.
13 Johnny: You mean he'll take a train and a boat and get back where the highlands are?
14 Johnny's Father: Not that, Johnny. It's a little different from that. He'll die.
15 Johnny: Is that the only way a man gets home?
16 Johnny's Father: That's the only way.

(All this time, of course, Johnny's Father has been turning the pages of the morning paper, and Johnny has been going through various kinds of acrobatics, walking on the porch railing, leaping down, turning somersaults, standing on his head, and so forth. Some of his questions have been asked while he has been standing on his head. A sharp whistle is heard in the distance)

17 Johnny: (with excitement) It's Mr. Wiley, the mailman, Pa. (Johnny's Father jumps to his feet, dropping the paper)
18 Johnny: Do you think maybe we'll get a letter from New York with a check in it maybe?
19 Johnny's Father: I don't know, Johnny.

(Mr. Wiley, riding a bicycle, arrives. He is almost knocked off the bicycle by Johnny and Johnny's Father)

6. In what lines does the mood change from serious discussion to eager anticipation?

a. ☐ lines 3 - 4

b. ☐ lines 6 - 7

c. ☐ lines 13 - 15

d. ☐ lines 17 - 18

READ the poem below:

All lovely things will have an ending,
All lovely things will fade and die.
And youth, that's now so bravely spending,
Will beg a penny by and by.

7. The mood or tone of this poem:

a. ☐ changes to a contrasting mood

b. ☐ changes from happiness to despair

c. ☐ stays the same throughout

Come down, stay there, move on.
I want you, I don't keep all.
There is no song to your singing.
I am hit deep, you drive far,
O moony yellow half moon,
Steady, steady, or will you tip over?
Or will the wind and the streeling (moving aimlessly)
Thin sheets only pass and move on
And leave you alone and lovely?
I want you, I don't, come down,
Stay there, move on.

8. Which of these lines expresses contrasting emotions most directly?

a. ☐ line 3

b. ☐ line 4

c. ☐ line 5

d. ☐ line 10

Song of the Pumpkin

I spot the hills
With yellow balls in autumn
I light the prairie cornfields
Orange and tawny gold clusters
And I am called pumpkins.
On the last of October
When dusk is fallen
Children join hands
And circle around me,
Dancing at my brightness,
Singing ghost songs
And love to the harvest moon;
I am a jack-o'-lantern
With terrible teeth
And the children shiver,
Loving these scary games.

9. According to the above poem, the children's feeling toward jack-o'-lanterns is one of:

a. ☐ fear mingled with anger

b. ☐ fear mixed with joy

c. ☐ impatience and excitement

d. ☐ unwilling admiration

But it was above all at mealtimes that she could bear it no longer, in that little room on the ground floor, with the smoking stove, the creaking door, the oozing walls, the damp floortiles; all the bitterness of life seemed to be served to her on her plate, and, with the steam from the boiled beef, there rose from the depths of her soul other exhalations as it were of disgust.

10. The subject of the above passage is:

a. ☐ calmly accepting her poverty

b. ☐ cheerfully hoping to improve her life

c. ☐ indifferent to her ill fortune

d. ☐ sickened by the way she lives

11. What techniques does the author use to portray character in the above passage?

a. ☐ description mixed with dialogue

b. ☐ drama

c. ☐ straight description

d. ☐ straight dialogue

"Honestly speaking," Mr. Burton went on, "there is something terribly absurd to me in hearing myself make you these offers. You are a successful man and I am a failure, and it's a turning of the tables to talk as if I could lend you a hand."

"In what way are you a failure?" asked Nelson.

"Oh, I'm not a tragical failure!" cried the young man with a laugh. "Only, all in the world that is to be desired is in your hands - and precious little in mine."

12. Mr. Burton shows himself to be:

a. ☐ conceited about himself

b. ☐ envious of Nelson

c. ☐ indifferent toward Nelson

d. ☐ indignant toward Nelson

13. What do the quotation marks indicate? _____

14. MATCH two words in Column A with their correct meanings in Column B:

A.	frivolous	14. _____	light-hearted and silly
B.	security	15. _____	moral fault
C.	vice		

Chisholm: You are laboring too hard for a man your age, and harder than your circumstances require. Good gracious! What do you want?

Murdock: Does your business afford you so much leisure that you can attend to other people's, with which you have nothing to do?

Chisholm: (Taking a rake from his hand) Lay this aside for a moment and pay me heed. Your bitter tongue will not silence me. Why do you persist in this mad toil?

Murdock: Let me give myself no moment free from labor!

Chisholm: (Feeling the weight of the rake) Gracious! Why such a heavy one?

Murdock: I deserve it to be heavy.

16. The above scene takes place as Murdock:

a. ☐ chops wood

b. ☐ does an account

c. ☐ milks a cow

d. ☐ rakes a garden

17. From Murdock's last line you can infer that he is:

a. ☐ overworking himself because he believes he should be punished for something

b. ☐ tilling his farm himself because he is too poor to afford to hire laborers

c. ☐ working overtime because the other laborers have deserted him

Chrysothemis:	Have you no care of this your present life?
Electra:	Mine is indeed a fine life, to be envied.
Chrysothemis:	It might be, if you could learn common sense.
Electra:	Do not teach me falseness to those I love.
Chrysothemis:	That, that is not what I teach, but to yield to authority.
Electra:	Practice your flattery. This is not my way.
Chrysothemis:	It is a good thing, though, not to fall through stupidity.
Electra:	I shall fall, if I must, revenging my father.
Chrysothemis:	My father will have pardon for me, I know.

18. Chrysothemis' advice to Electra shows that Chrysothemis is:

a. ☐ anxious and resentful

b. ☐ cautious and practical

c. ☐ indifferent and careless

d. ☐ sad and bitter

19. Electra and Chrysothemis have different opinions about what to do about:

a. ☐ how to support themselves

b. ☐ how to treat lovers

c. ☐ learning common sense

d. ☐ the murder of their father

"I was always puzzled by Gertrude. About everything concerning herself she was small and petty to the last degree. She seemed to be worrying always about what was due her. Her overwhelming concern for her own comforts offended me. Yet I had once known her to be brave, upright, beneficient, noble and great."

20. What is the attitude of the speaker in the passage toward Gertrude?

a. ☐ complete disgust at her baseness and pettiness

b. ☐ total admiration for her noble qualities

c. ☐ skepticism as to how mean she really is

d. ☐ none of the above

"Indeed, Cephalos," I said, "what I enjoy most is talking with men who are really old. It seems right to enquire of them, as if they had traversed a long journey which we perhaps will have to traverse, to ask what the journey is like, rough and difficult, or easygoing and smooth. And so I would gladly enquire of you what you think about it, since you are now at that time of life which the poets call the threshold of old age. Is it a difficult time of life, or what do you say of it?"

21. The attitude of the speaker here to old age is:

a. ☐ disgust

b. ☐ resentful

c. ☐ respectful

d. ☐ indifferent

resigned

taciturn

undemonstrative

FILL IN THE BLANKS with a word from the above list that matches the definition below.

22. Give little to talking _____

23. Not showing one's feelings _____

Time completed _____

LEVEL II

UNIT 5

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. CHECK the figurative statements.

   a. ☐ For the black bat, night, has flown away.

   b. ☐ He shivered with cold.

   c. ☐ He was eaten up by anger.

   d. ☐ His eyes were bigger than his stomach.

   e. ☐ The baby looked a lot like his father.

2. READ the following:

   Words are like leaves; and where they most abound,
   Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.

   The author of the above probably believes that:

   a. ☐ The more words in a book, the more meaning it will have.

   b. ☐ Words are bound to make sense if they are left alone.

   c. ☐ Words never make any sense.

   d. ☐ Where there are many words, meaning is often lost.

   His purple crest, and scarlet-circled eyes,
   The bright green his shining plumes unfold,
   His painted wings, and <u>breast that flames with gold</u>.

3. If you interpreted the underlined metaphor <u>literally</u>, you would think that:

   a. ☐ his breast is sometimes on fire

   b. ☐ his breast is a vivid yellow-orange

   c. ☐ his breast is often coated with gold

4. When an author uses figurative language, his words mean:

   a. ☐ exactly what they mean, as defined by a dictionary

   b. ☐ something other than the actual meaning of the words

   c. ☐ the opposite of what the words actually mean

5. What is <u>imagery</u>?

   a. ☐ the use of words in their strict literal sense to convey information

   b. ☐ the use of words that appeal to various senses

   c. ☐ the use of words that are unusual or strange

   d. ☐ the use of words that describe emotions

6. A literary image which does <u>not</u> contain connecting terms is called a _____.

7. A literary image which uses the words "like" or "as" is called a _____.

8. A metaphor that gives human qualities to nonhuman things is called _____.

9. WRITE M next to the metaphors below. WRITE S next to the similes.

a. _____ A pond of tears swelled in his hollow cheeks.

b. _____ I have a soul that, like an ample shield, can take in all, and verge enough for more.

c. _____ Rhyme is the rudder of verses, with which they steer their courses.

d. _____ The dog's eyes were as shiny as new pennies.

e. _____ The teacher drummed facts into their minds.

10. READ the following:

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze
The waves beside them danced...

Which of the lines from the above poem contain personification?

a. ☐ line 2

b. ☐ line 3

c. ☐ line 5

d. ☐ line 7

READ the following:

> Hank gripped the wheel tightly, leaning forward and squinting into the night. He could see only a few feet in front of the car, since a sheet of rain blocked his view. His headlights were no more help than flickering candles would be in piercing the darkness.

11. In the passage above, rain is compared to:

    a. ☐ a block of wood

    b. ☐ a piece of paper

    c. ☐ a road

    d. ☐ a wall

> I came sudden, at the city's edge,
> On a blue burst of lake,
> Long lake waves breaking under the sun
> On a spray-flung curve of shore;
> And a fluttering storm of gulls,
> Masses of great gray wings
> And flying white bellies
> Veering and whirling free in the open.

12. The images in the above poem appeal to the sense of:

    a. ☐ sight

    b. ☐ smell

    c. ☐ taste

    d. ☐ touch

READ the following poem:

Conversation is but carving
Give no more to every guest
Than he's able to digest.
Give him always of the prime,
And but little at a time.
Carve to all but just enough
Let them neither starve nor stuff.
And that you may have your due,
Let your neighbor carve for you.

13. The author of this poem has created an image of conversation by:

a. ☐ appealing to the sense of taste and smell to develop the metaphor of food

b. ☐ combining several similes that relate talking to eating and drinking

c. ☐ extending the metaphor that relates conversation to serving and eating food

d. ☐ implying that guests at a dinner are more interested in food than in conversation

READ the following:

They said, when he stood up to speak, stars and stripes came right out of the sky, and once he spoke against a river and made it sink into the ground.

14. The author of the above passage has used:

a. ☐ comparisons in the form of similes to create an image of a powerful speaker

b. ☐ figurative language to create an image of a powerful speaker

c. ☐ vivid literal descriptions to give a strong impression of a great speaker

READ the following passage:

Kino was in mid-leap when the gun crashed and the barrel-flash made a picture on his eyes. The great knife around his neck swung and crunched hollowly. It bit through neck and deep into chest, and Kino was a terrible machine now. He grasped the rifle even as he wrenched free his knife. His strength and movement and speed were a machine. He whirled and struck the head of the seated man as if it were a melon. The third man began to climb frantically, to climb up the cliff where the water penciled down.

15. The main character in this passage is compared to a:

a. ☐ flash-type camera

b. ☐ knife

c. ☐ piece of machinery

d. ☐ rifle

16. UNDERLINE the metaphor in the last sentence of the passage.

17. According to the metaphor in the last sentence of the passage above, which of the following best describes the way the water is falling over the cliff?

a. ☐ it gushes in a huge waterfall

b. ☐ it is a narrow, steady stream of water

c. ☐ it is a thin sheet of water spread across the side of the cliff

d. ☐ it trickles slowly, with a single drop falling every once in a while

18. The style of a literary work is seen in the:

a. ☐ characters portrayed

b. ☐ meaning of the words

c. ☐ mood of the piece

d. ☐ way words are arranged

e. ☐ words used

19. CHECK any terms that can describe colloquial language:

a. ☐ conversational

b. ☐ formal

c. ☐ idiomatic

d. ☐ informal

e. ☐ traditional

Like the form of a seen and unheard prowler,
Like a slow and cruel violence,
is the known unspoken menace:
Do what we tell you or go hungry;
listen to us or you don't eat.
He walks and walks and walks
and wonders why the hell he built the road.
Once I build a railroad
--- now ---
brother, can you spare a dime?

MATCH the lines with the description of the style.

A. lines 1-3

B. lines 4-5

C. line 10

20. _____ formal

21. _____ idiomatic

22. _____ colloquial

23. Line 6 uses the stylistic device of:

a. ☐ parallelism

b. ☐ repetition

24. READ the following:

When all the world is young, lad,
And all the trees are green;
And every goose a swan, lad
And every lass a queen;
Then hey for boot and horse, lad,
And round the world away;
Young blood must have its course, lad
And every dog his day.

When all the world is old, lad,
And all the trees are brown;
And all the sport is stale, lad
And all the wheels run down;
Creep home, and take your place there,
The spent and maimed among:
God grant you find one face there,
You loved when all was young.

The above poem uses the stylistic device of:

a. ☐ parallelism

b. ☐ repetition

25. READ this verse:

I saw three ships come sailing by,
Come sailing by, come sailing by,
I saw three ships come sailing by,
On New Year's Day in the morning.

An important feature of this poem is:

a. ☐ parallelism

b. ☐ repetition

26. READ the following:

Swiftly I shrivel at the thought of God,
At Nature and its wonders, Time and Space and Death,
But that I, turning, call to thee, O soul, thou actual Me,
And lo! thou gently masterest the orbs,
Thou matest Time, smilest content at Death,
And fillest, swellest full, the vastnesses of Space.

Greater than stars or suns,
Bounding, O soul, thou journeyest forth;
-- What love, than thine and ours could wider amplify?
What aspirations, wishes, outvie thine and ours, O soul?
What dreams of the ideal? what plans of purity, perfection, strength?
What cheerful willingness, for others' sake, to give up all?
For others' sake to suffer all?

Which of the following styles characterize the above poem?

a. ☐ concise

b. ☐ fanciful

c. ☐ matter-of-fact

d. ☐ romantic

e. ☐ understatement

27. In the night, when the sea-winds take the city in their arms,
And cool the loud streets that kept their dust noon and afternoon
In the night, when the sea-birds call to the lights of the city,
The lights that cut on the skyline their name of a city;
In the night the sea-winds take the city in their arms.

The tone of this poem is best described as:

a. ☐ matter of fact

b. ☐ romantic

28. What stylistic devices can be found in the above poem?

a. ☐ figurative language

b. ☐ irony

c. ☐ parallelism

d. ☐ understatement

29. READ this passage:

> Mind you, it wasn't that I was stupid. Far from it. I was just restless and not able to fix my mind for long on any one thing. I'd do the lessons for the year after, or the lessons for the year before: what I couldn't stand were the lessons we were supposed to be doing at the time. I was a great scholar. In the evenings I used to go out and play with the Doherty gang. Not that I was rough, but I liked the excitement, and for the life of me I couldn't see what attracted Mother to education.

Irony is employed in which of the following statements?

a. ☐ It wasn't that I was stupid.

b. ☐ I couldn't stand the lessons we were supposed to be doing at the time.

c. ☐ I was a great scholar.

d. ☐ Not that I was rough, but I liked the excitement.

e. ☐ I couldn't see what attracted Mother to education.

30. The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers

Which of the following is the best description of the language used in this line?

a. ☐ concise

b. ☐ flowery

c. ☐ ironic

d. ☐ verbose

Time completed _____

PM 431
48-51

LEVEL II

UNIT 6

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. Are you awake? Do you hear the rain?
How rushingly it strikes on the ground,
And on the roof, and the wet window-pane.
Sometimes I think it is a comfortable sound,
Making us feel how safe and snug we are:
Closing us off in this dark, away from the dark outside.
The rest of the world seems dim tonight, mysterious and far.
Oh, there is no world left; only darkness, darkness stretching wide
And full of the blind rain's immeasurable fall.

How nothing must we seem unto this ancient thing!
How nothing unto the earth -- and we so small!
Oh, wake, wake! -- do you not feel my hands cling?
One day it will be raining as it rains tonight; the same winds blow --
Raining and blowing on this house wherein we lie; but you and I --
We shall not hear, we shall not ever know.
O love, I had forgot that we must die.

The writer is speaking to:

a. ☐ God

b. ☐ himself

c. ☐ his dead mother

d. ☐ Mother Nature

e. ☐ no one in particular

f. ☐ the one he loves

2. What feeling does the writer have toward the person he is addressing in this poem?

a. ☐ fear

b. ☐ hate

c. ☐ indifference

d. ☐ love

e. ☐ pity

3. Why does the writer say in the last line "I forgot that we must die"?

a. ☐ because for a while the writer's emotions of love had blotted out everything else

b. ☐ because he is afraid of death and does not want to think about it

c. ☐ because the writer and the one he is speaking to are about to die

d. ☐ because the writer is a being who will never die

e. ☐ because the writer is speaking to someone who has died

4.

The statue, tolerant through years of weather,
Spares the untidy Sunday throng its look,
Spares the shopgirls knowledge of the fatal pallor
Under their evening colour,
Spares homosexuals, the crippled, the alone,
Extravagant perception of their failure;
Looks only, cynical, across them all
To the delightful Avenue and its lights.

The scene described in this poem takes place in:

a. ☐ a deserted park

b. ☐ a large city

c. ☐ an apartment building

d. ☐ a tiny country town

e. ☐ the grounds of a hospital

5. Below is a passage taken from a letter:

> "Came home alone -- very high wind -- lightning -- moonshine -- solitary stragglers muffled in cloaks -- women in masks -- white houses -- clouds hurrying over the sky, like spilt milk blown out of the pail -- altogether very poetical. It is still blowing hard -- the tiles flying, and the house rocking -- rain splashing -- lightning flashing -- quite a fine Swiss Alpine evening, and the sea roaring in the distance.
>
> "Visited -- talked. All the women frightened by the storm. They won't go to the party because it lightens the soul too much -- the damn fools!"

What situation is the writer of this letter describing?

a. ☐ A group of people are sitting inside a house talking and watching the fury of a storm.

b. ☐ He takes a walk and then attends a farewell party.

c. ☐ He walks through a storm. A costume party is being given that same night.

d. ☐ He watches crowds of people on their way to a circus.

MATCH the associated feeling or thought with the images taken from the passage (READ the phrases in context before you match them).

A. lightning flashing

B. solitary stragglers muffled in cloaks

C. the damn fools!

D. tiles flying and the house rocking

6. _____ scorn for social conventions

7. _____ a sense of wildness and excitement

8. _____ the silliness of human beings

9. _____ the thought that each individual is small in the face of nature

10. This little panther wears a coat of soot,
Well suited so. Stretched out along his shelf,
Still as one brooding storm, the sultry brute
Looks soft as darkness folded on itself.

The phrase "still as one brooding storm" means that the panther:

a. ☐ is growling loudly like thunder

b. ☐ is peacefully quiet

c. ☐ is quiet, but may strike at any moment

d. ☐ is sleeping but will soon awake

e. ☐ is snarling, but is about to sleep

11. This poet is giving advice to young girls.

Gather ye rosebuds while ye may
Old Time is still a-flying:
And this same flower that smiles to-day
Tomorrow will be dying.

The glorious lamp of heaven, the sun
The higher he's a getting,
The sooner will his race be run,
And nearer he's to setting.

That age is best which is the first,
When youth and blood are warmer;
But being spent, the worse, and worst
Times still succeed the former.

Then be not coy, but use your time,
And while ye may, go marry:
For having lost but once your prime,
You may for ever tarry.

According to what he says in the poem, which of the following would he recommend:

a. ☐ be an old maid rather than marry too young

b. ☐ have a career and worry about marrying later in life

c. ☐ love and marry while you are young and desirable

d. ☐ pick flowers from someone else's yard

12.

Time is the feather'd thing,
And, whilst I praise
The sparklings of thy looks and call them rays,
Takes wings,
Leaving behind him as he flies
An unperceived dimness in thine eyes.
His minutes, whilst they're told,
Do make us old;
And every sand of his fleeing glass,
Increasing age as it doth pass

Using the clues in lines 1 and 4, you can see that the author is comparing time to:

a. ☐ a bird

b. ☐ an airplane

c. ☐ sand

d. ☐ the sun

13. What does the poem say about time?

a. ☐ An hourglass doesn't tell accurate time.

b. ☐ Winter is the time when birds fly south.

c. ☐ The sun's rays make a person look old in time.

d. ☐ Time moves rapidly and leaves evidence of its work.

14.

Dark hills at evening in the west,
Where sunset hovers like a sound
Of golden horns that sang to rest
Old bones of warriors under ground,
Far now from all the bannered ways
Where flash the legions of the sun,
You fade -- as if the last of days
Were fading, and all wars were done.

"You" in line 7 refers to:

a. ☐ dark hills (line 1)

b. ☐ golden horns (line 3)

c. ☐ bannered ways (line 5)

d. ☐ legions of the sun (line 6)

15.

"Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore,
So do our minutes hasten to their end;
Each changing place with that which goes before,
In sequent toil all forwards do contend.
Nativity, once in the main of light,
Crawls to maturity, where with being crown'd,
Crooked eclipses 'gainst his glory fight,
And time that gave doth now his gift confound.
Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth
And delves the parallels in beauty's brow,
Feeds on the rarities of nature's truth,
And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow,
And yet no times in hope my verse shall stand,
Praising thy worth, despite his cruel hand."

The "waves" in line 1 refer to:

a. ☐ birth

b. ☐ love

c. ☐ time

d. ☐ war

16.

She was a woman of mean understanding, little information, and uncertain temper. When she was discontented, she fancied herself nervous. The business of her life was to get her daughters married, its solace was visiting and news.

"Its" in line 5 refers to:

a. ☐ business

b. ☐ information

c. ☐ her life

d. ☐ understanding

17.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself
Till by broad spreading it disperse to nought.
With Henry's death the English circle ends;
Dispersed are the glories it included.

The "English circle" in line 4 refers to:

a. ☐ a circle in the water

b. ☐ England's glory

c. ☐ Henry

d. ☐ the poet

18. READ this passage:

> What is government but a tradition, trying to transmit itself to each new generation, but each instant losing some of its integrity? It has not the vitality and force of a single living man, for a single man can bend it to his will. It is a sort of wooden gun to the people themselves. The government itself never furthered any enterprise. It does not keep the country free. It does not settle the West. It does not educate. The character of the American people has done all that has been accomplished, and it would have done somewhat more, if the government had not sometimes got in its way.

You can infer that this writer believes that:

a. ☐ governments are necessary for any country to develop, for they maintain law and order

b. ☐ the best government is that one which governs not at all

c. ☐ the government serves to help the people to help themselves; for this reason a strong government is desirable

d. ☐ the more power a government has, the better off the citizens of that country will be

e. ☐ without a government to keep the peace, people are like beasts in a jungle, out to get what they want no matter whom they hurt

19. READ this poem:

When God at first made man,
Having a glass of blessings standing by,
"Let us," said He, "pour on him all we can;
Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie,
Contract into a span."

So strength first made a way,
Then beauty flowed, then wisdom, honor, pleasure;
When almost all was out, God made a stay,
Perceiving that, alone of all His treasures,
Rest in the bottom lay.

"For if I should," said He,
Bestow this jewel also on My creature,
He would adore My gifts instead of me,
And rest in Nature, not the God of Nature:
So both should losers be.

"Yet let him keep the rest,
But keep them with repining restlessness;
Let him be rich and weary, that at least,
If goodness lead him not, yet weariness
May toss him to My breast."

You can infer from this poem that the author believes that:

a. ☐ God created man in as perfect a way as possible; man is aware that he was created in God's image

b. ☐ God endowed man with everything except the capacity for pleasure

c. ☐ God withholds peace of mind from men until they turn directly to Him for it

d. ☐ man gets so much contentment from life that he feels no need for religion

e. ☐ man was created with everything he needs to be happy; all he has to do is use what he is endowed with

20. READ this passage:

> I am unusually possessive of my freedom. I feel that my connection with and obligation to society are very slight and transient. Those slight labors which afford me a livelihood, and by which it is allowed that I am to some extent serviceable to my contemporaries, are not unpleasant, and I am not too often reminded that they are a necessity. So far I am successful. But I foresee that if my wants should be much increased, the labor required to supply them would become a drudgery. If I should sell both my forenoons and afternoons to society, as most appear to do, I am sure that for me there would be nothing worth living for.

If this writer were living today, he would probably be most in favor of people who:

a. ☐ are factory workers

b. ☐ are hippies with part-time jobs

c. ☐ enlist in the armed forces

d. ☐ never work but collect unemployment insurance

e. ☐ work day and night to make a lot of money

21. READ this poem:

Since I have felt the sense of death,
Since I have borne its dread, its fear --
Oh, how my life has grown more dear
Since I have felt the sense of death!
Sorrows are good, and cares are small,
Since I have known the loss of all.

Since I have felt the sense of death,
And death forever at my side --
Oh, how the world has opened wide
Since I have felt the sense of death!
My hours are jewels that I spend,
For I have seen the hours end.

Since I have felt the sense of death,
Since I have looked on that black night --
My inmost brain is fierce with light
Since I have felt the sense of death.
O dark, that made my eyes to see!
O death, that gave my life to me.

With which of the following statements would this author probably agree?

a. ☐ Because people cannot escape death, life is meaningless.

b. ☐ In death we will finally be rid of the pain and hardships and ugliness of life.

c. ☐ Life is simply a prelude to death, where man will at least find the peace he never had in life.

d. ☐ The realization of our mortality* makes life more precious and more meaningful.

e. ☐ When we think about death, we become so terror-stricken, we find it impossible to enjoy life.

*Mortals are living beings that must some day die.

Time completed _____

PM 431
52-56

LEVEL II

UNIT 7

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. MATCH the following to indicate the correct description for each term on the right.

A. absorption

B. assimilation

C. digestion

D. excretion

E. ingestion

F. respiration

1. _____ conversion of food into part of the organism

2. _____ conversion of raw foods into simpler compounds

3. _____ elimination of wastes from the organism

4. _____ soaking up of digested foods in liquid form

5. _____ taking food into the organism

6. _____ use of digested food and oxygen to produce energy

2.

conduction
contraction
irritability
reproduction
secretion

COMPLETE the sentences below. CHOOSE the correct word from the list above.

1. The ability to sense changes in the environment is called _____.

2. The function of all living things by which they produce other living things is called _____.

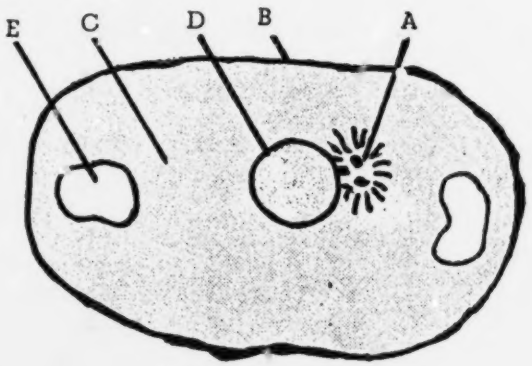
3. The function of producing special chemicals which control all life functions is called _____.

4. The function of transferring information from one part of an organism to other parts is called _____.

5. The function which is the basis for movement in all organisms is _____.

3. IDENTIFY the labeled parts of the diagram below. WRITE the appropriate letter in each blank.

1. _____ cell membrane
2. _____ centrioles
3. _____ cytoplasm
4. _____ nucleus
5. _____ vacuole



4. Chlorophyll is a substance found in the cells of:

a. ☐ animal and plant organisms

b. ☐ only some animal organisms

c. ☐ only some plant organisms

In the organisms in which it is found, chlorophyll serves the function of:

a. ☐ enclosing each cell with a membrane

b. ☐ controlling the activities of the cell

c. ☐ producing food for the organism

5. INDICATE whether each body part listed below is a system, an organ or a tissue by writing S after the systems, O after the organs, and T after the tissues:

a. nerve cells as a group _____

b. muscle cells as a group _____

c. kidney, ureters, bladder and urethra, as a group _____

d. kidney _____

e. heart, arteries, veins and capillaries as a group _____

f. heart _____

g. epithelial cells as a group _____

h. connective cells as a group _____

i. brain, spinal cord and peripheral nerves as a group _____

j. brain _____

6. a. Which of the following substances is/are found in large quantity in all three types of food substances (carbohydrates, lipids and proteins)?

a. ☐ carbon

b. ☐ hydrogen

c. ☐ nitrogen

d. ☐ oxygen

b. Which of the following is/are found in large quantity only in proteins?

a. ☐ carbon

b. ☐ hydrogen

c. ☐ nitrogen

d. ☐ oxygen

7. MATCH the terms below with their descriptions:

A. anabolism
B. catabolism
C. metabolism

1. _____ all building-up processes and breaking-down processes
2. _____ breaking-down processes
3. _____ building-up processes

8. Which of the following nutrients is used as the chief source of moment-to-moment energy in the body?

a. ☐ carbohydrates
b. ☐ lipids
c. ☐ proteins

9. Which of the following are the waste products which result from the process of oxidation?

a. ☐ carbon dioxide
b. ☐ hydrogen
c. ☐ oxygen
d. ☐ water

10. MATCH the terms on the left with the statements on the right. WRITE one or more letters in each blank:

A. carbon dioxide
B. food substances
C. hydrogen
D. oxygen
E. water

1. _____ carried from the body tissue by the blood
2. _____ carried to the body tissue by the blood
3. _____ leave(s) the body in the urine
4. _____ pass(es) through the lungs

Time completed _____

PM 431
57-60

LEVEL II

UNIT 8

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. Solve for x in the equation:

$$5y + ax = b - 7$$

x equals:

a. ☐ $\frac{b - 7 - 5y}{a}$

b. ☐ $\frac{5y - b + 7}{a}$

c. ☐ $a(5y - 7 + b)$

d. ☐ $a(5y - 7b)$

e. ☐ none of the above

2. Solve for x in the equation:

$$6(x - 2) = -4\left[-5\ (x - 9)\right]$$

x equals:

a. ☐ 6

b. ☐ 14

c. ☐ -12

d. ☐ 12

e. ☐ none of the above

3. Calculate:

a. $(-.07)^2 =$ _____

b. $6(3)^3 =$ _____

4. What is the square root of 23?

a. ☐ 4.50

b. ☐ 4.66

c. ☐ 4.80

d. ☐ 4.89

e. ☐ none of the above

5. What is the next term in each of the following series?

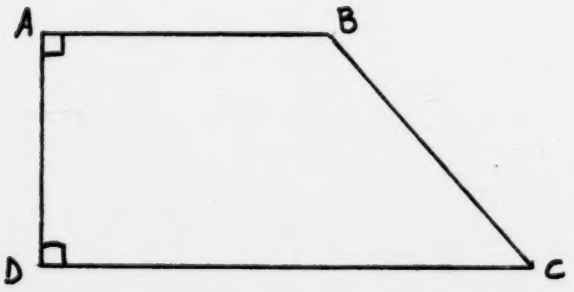
a. 2, 5, 9, 14, 20, _____.

b. 78, 71, 66, 63, _____.

6. The following table shows how two number series are related to each other. What will y equal when x = 9?

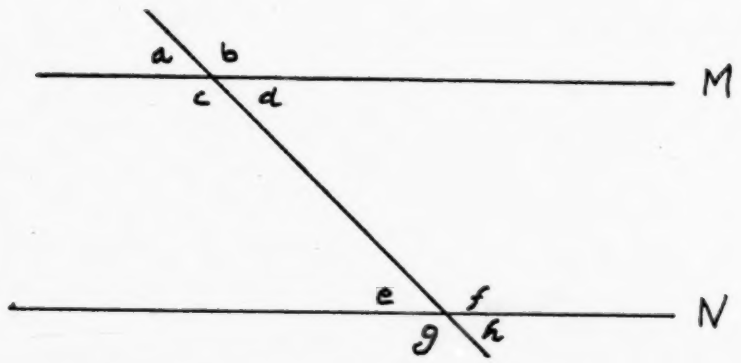
x	2	3	4	5	9
y	7	9	11	13	_____

7.



Given: AB is parallel to CD. AD is perpendicular to DC. AD = 10 units. AB = 12 units, DC = 18 units. What is the area of figure ABCD? _____

8.



In this figure, lines M and N are parallel. The sum of angles c + b is equal to the sum of what other angles?

a. ☐ e + f

b. ☐ g + e

c. ☐ c + h

d. ☐ g + f

e. ☐ none of the above

LEVEL II

UNIT 9

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. If a car makes a turn, there is:

   a. ☐ a change in velocity

   b. ☐ no change in velocity

   because:

   a. ☐ the direction of the car is changed

   b. ☐ the speed of the car is unchanged

   c. ☐ the speed is increased and the direction is changed

2. A car is traveling at the rate of 50 miles per hour. In 5 minutes it changes its direction from east to southwest. This change is called:

   a. ☐ acceleration

   b. ☐ speed

   c. ☐ velocity

   d. ☐ none of these

3. Which is the best statement of Newton's first law, the law of inertia?

   a. ☐ Acceleration is a change in velocity.

   b. ☐ Any change in the velocity of an object requires the application of force.

   c. ☐ Changes in velocity can occur whether force is applied or not.

   d. ☐ Inertia cannot be overcome.

4. MATCH the two sets of terms:

A. acceleration	1. _____ scalar quantity
B. distance	2. _____ vector quantity
C. force	
D. mass	
E. velocity	

5. What kind(s) of force is/are acting on a body moving in a circular path at constant speed?

a. ☐ a force at right angles to the direction of motion, away from the center

b. ☐ a force at right angles to the direction of motion, toward the center

c. ☐ a zero resultant force

d. ☐ no force at all

6. MATCH the forces described on the left with their effects on a moving body:

A. force in direction of motion	1. _____ changes both direction and speed
B. force in direction opposite to direction of motion	2. _____ changes direction but not speed
C. force at right angles to direction of motion	3. _____ decreases speed without changing direction
D. force in any other direction (not same, opposite to, or at right angles to direction to motion)	4. _____ increases speed without changing direction

7. Angular displacement is expressed:

a. ☐ only in degrees

b. ☐ only in revolutions

c. ☐ both in degrees and in revolutions

d. ☐ neither

8. MATCH the terms with their definitions:

A. effect of a force applied to a rotating body

B. how fast a rotating body turns

C. line around which a rotating body turns

D. resistance of a rotating body to changes in angular velocity

1. _____ angular velocity

2. _____ axis of rotation

3. _____ rotational inertia

4. _____ torque

9. On what factor(s) do(es) the rotational inertia of a body depend?

a. ☐ angular velocity

b. ☐ mass

c. ☐ position in space

d. ☐ torque

e. ☐ the position of its axis of rotation

10.

$$F = m \times a$$

shows that force depends on:

a. ☐ mass

b. ☐ acceleration

c. ☐ both of the above

d. ☐ neither of the above

11. MATCH the formulas with the statements:

A. example of Newton's second law of motion

B. rotational motion

C. translational motion

1. _____ F = m x a

2. _____ T = r.i. x ang.a

12. MATCH the terms with the statements:

A. kinetic friction

B. static friction

1. _____ has a maximum value

2. _____ is the larger of the two kinds of friction

3. _____ prevents bodies from being set in motion

4. _____ slows down moving bodies

13. A magnet is a piece of metal in which the electric currents are:

a. ☐ arranged in irregular patterns

b. ☐ arranged in many different directions

c. ☐ arranged mostly in one direction

d. ☐ regular in pattern

14. CHECK the case(s) in which two bodies repel each other.

a. ☐ A negatively charged body is adjacent to another negatively charged body.

b. ☐ A positively charged body is near another positively charged body.

c. ☐ A positively charged body is next to a negatively charged body.

d. ☐ An uncharged body is near another uncharged body.

e. ☐ The north poles of two magnets are near each other.

f. ☐ The south pole of one magnet is near the north pole of another magnet.

15. The gravitational force between two bodies decreases as the distance between them:

a. ☐ decreases

b. ☐ increases

As the distance between two charged bodies increases, the electrostatic force between them:

a. ☐ decreases

b. ☐ increases

The electromagnetic force between two magnets increases as the distance between them:

a. ☐ decreases

b. ☐ increases

16. Two bodies exert a gravitational force on each other. If the mass of one or both of the bodies were increased, the force between them would:

a. ☐ decrease

b. ☐ increase

c. ☐ remain the same

If the charge on either of two bodies increases, the electrostatic force between them:

a. ☐ decreases

b. ☐ increases

c. ☐ remains the same

If the pole-strength of either of two magnets decreases, the electromagnetic force between them:

a. ☐ decreases

b. ☐ increases

c. ☐ remains the same

17. Gravitational fields can be measured around:

a. ☐ a charged body only

b. ☐ any body

c. ☐ only a body with regular current patterns

The source of an electrostatic field is:

a. ☐ a charged body only

b. ☐ a magnet only

c. ☐ any body

Electromagnetic fields are exerted by:

a. ☐ all bodies

b. ☐ charged bodies only

c. ☐ only bodies with regular current patterns

18. In which case(s) is work, in the scientific sense, accomplished?

a. ☐ A body moves at constant velocity.

b. ☐ An object is carried along at a steady rate three feet above the ground.

c. ☐ An object is held three feet above the ground.

d. ☐ An object is lifted three feet above the ground.

19. Changing a body's position in relation to a gravitational field (CHECK one or more):

a. ☐ changes its kinetic energy

b. ☐ changes its potential energy

c. ☐ has no effect on its energy

20. To calculate the quantity of work done on a body, what information do you need? (CHECK one or more.)

a. ☐ amount of force in any direction acting on the body

b. ☐ amount of force, in the direction of motion, acting to move the body over a distance

c. ☐ distance the body moves in any direction

d. ☐ distance the body moves in the direction in which the force acts

e. ☐ the body's velocity

21. When we let an object fall freely from a height (CHECK one or more):

a. ☐ its kinetic energy decreases

b. ☐ its kinetic energy increases

c. ☐ its potential energy decreases

d. ☐ its potential energy increases

22. What effect(s) does friction have on a moving body?

a. ☐ converts some of the body's heat energy to kinetic energy

b. ☐ converts some of the body's kinetic energy to heat energy

c. ☐ no effect at all

d. ☐ slows the body down

e. ☐ speeds the body up

23. Machines make work easier because (CHECK one or more):

a. ☐ their work output is greater than their work input

b. ☐ they can multiply a force without changing the distance over which it acts

c. ☐ they can multiply force at the expense of distance

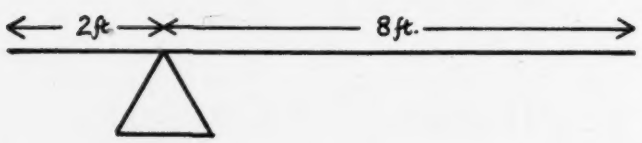
d. ☐ they can multiply the distance over which a force acts without changing the force

e. ☐ they can multiply the distance over which a force acts at the expense of force

24. The ideal mechanical advantage of a simple machine is calculated from the effort distance and the resistance distance. How would you make the calculation?

_____

25.



What is the ideal mechanical advantage of this lever? _____

Ignoring friction, how heavy a load could you lift with an effort force of 10 pounds? _____ pounds.

26. Which of the following is a measure of power?

a. ☐ 30 feet per second

b. ☐ 50 foot-pounds per hour

c. ☐ 100 gram-centimeters

27. If the volume of a gas is increased while the gas is kept at a constant temperature, the pressure will:

a. ☐ decrease

b. ☐ either increase or decrease or remain the same

c. ☐ increase

d. ☐ remain the same

28. If the volume of a gas is decreased while the gas is kept at a constant temperature, the pressure will:

a. ☐ decrease

b. ☐ either increase or decrease or remain the same

c. ☐ increase

d. ☐ remain the same

29. If the volume of a gas is increased while the temperature is increased, the pressure will:

a. ☐ decrease

b. ☐ either increase or decrease or remain the same

c. ☐ increase

d. ☐ remain the same

30. When a gas is heated in a container that has no movable part, the heat energy is transformed:

a. ☐ completely into additional kinetic energy

b. ☐ completely into energy expended as work

c. ☐ partly into additional kinetic energy and partly into energy expended as work

31. According to the first and second laws of thermodynamics (CHECK one or more):

a. ☐ an increase in kinetic energy in a container with a movable part can result in work

b. ☐ no more energy can be taken from a heat engine than is added

c. ☐ not all the energy added to a heat engine can be used as work

d. ☐ the principle of the conservation of energy holds true for a heat engine

32. To convert the motion of a piston to a rotational motion of a wheel (CHECK one or more):

a. ☐ the piston must be able to supply its own energy

b. ☐ the piston must be connected to a position off the center of the wheel

c. ☐ the piston must move first in one direction, then in the reverse direction

d. ☐ the piston must rotate the same way as the wheel

33. In a longitudinal wave the medium moves:

a. ☐ at right angles to the wave direction

b. ☐ in the same line of direction as the wave

34. MATCH the following terms and statements:

A. fundamental frequency

B. overtones

1. _____ produced when a sound source vibrates as a whole

2. _____ produced when a sound source vibrates in halves, thirds or fourths

35. MATCH the following musical equivalents with physics terms:

A. loudness	1. _____ amplitude
B. pitch	2. _____ fundamental frequency
C. quality	3. _____ overtones

36. Photons are:

a. ☐ "packets" of light energy

b. ☐ particles of matter

c. ☐ waves of light energy

37. Frequency is a measure which characterizes the:

a. ☐ absorption of energy from electromagnetic radiations

b. ☐ emission of electromagnetic energy

c. ☐ wave motion of electromagnetic radiations

38. The angle of incidence of a light ray striking a surface is measured between the incident ray and:

a. ☐ a line parallel to the surface

b. ☐ the normal to the surface

c. ☐ the reflected ray

d. ☐ the surface

39. The law of reflection states that the angle of reflection equals:

a. ☐ 45^{o}

b. ☐ the angle of incidence

c. ☐ twice the angle of incidence

40. A beam of light in air entering perpendicularly to a glass window pane passes through the pane:

a. ☐ bent away from the normal to the surface

b. ☐ bent toward the normal to the surface

c. ☐ along the normal to the surface

Time completed _____

PM 431
73-77

LEVEL II

UNIT 10

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. All atoms have:

a. ☐ equal numbers of protons and electrons

b. ☐ the same atomic radius

c. ☐ the same electronegativities

d. ☐ the same number of protons

2. The valence orbit is:

a. ☐ the innermost orbit

b. ☐ next to the outermost orbit

c. ☐ the outermost orbit

3. Molecules of solids:

a. ☐ are in motion only above the boiling point

b. ☐ are never in motion

c. ☐ are sometimes in motion

d. ☐ vibrate back and forth but do not diffuse through the solid

4. According to the periodic table, tellurium, (Te, atomic number 52) has a greater atomic weight than iodine, (I, atomic number 53). Which one of the following statements is the reason for this ?

a. ☐ there is an error in the table

b. ☐ tellurium has more isotopes than iodine

c. ☐ the average atomic weight of the isotopes of iodine is greater than the average atomic weight of the isotopes of tellurium

d. ☐ the more abundant isotopes of tellurium are heavier than the more abundant isotopes of iodine

5. In any solution, the solvent is the substance:

a. ☐ in which the solute is dissolved

b. ☐ which is dissolved by the solute

c. ☐ whose molecules move; the molecules of a solute do not move

6. In the process of osmosis :

a. ☐ solute molecules flow through an impermeable membrane to an area of low concentration

b. ☐ solute molecules flow through a permeable membrane

c. ☐ solvent molecules flow through a permeable membrane

d. ☐ solvent molecules flow through a membrane which prevents the flow of solute molecules

7. Electrolytic solutions:

a. ☐ contain ions which are closely bound and are not free to move

b. ☐ contain ions which are free to move

c. ☐ do not conduct electricity and so are used as insulation

8. MATCH the following:

A. anode

B. cathode

1. _____ positively charged electrode

2. _____ negatively charged electrode

3. _____ supplies electrons

4. _____ takes electrons

5. _____ where oxidation takes place

6. _____ where reduction takes place

9. MATCH the following columns:

A. positively charged atom	1. _____ anion
B. negatively charged atom	2. _____ cation
C. atom without a charge	3. _____ ion
D. neutral atom with 2 electrons in its valence orbit	
E. neutral atom with 7 electrons in its valence orbit	

10. A substance held together by a metallic bond contains:

a. ☐ free electrons and positive ions, but not negative ions

b. ☐ only negative ions and free electrons

c. ☐ only positive and negative ions

d. ☐ positive ions

Time completed _____

LEVEL III

UNIT 1

SCREENING TEST

Time submitted _____

1. MATCH the following:

A. The government protects the welfare of the people.

B. The government leaves business alone.

C. The government restricts business activities.

D. Each citizen has the right to start his own business.

E. Businesses try to attract customers to buy from them instead of from other businesses.

1. _____ free enterprise

2. _____ competition

3. _____ laissez-faire

2. CHECK the statement that best describes the <u>laissez-faire</u> policy the American government followed in America's early days.

a. ☐ The government controlled business.

b. ☐ The government did not restrict business, but aided it.

c. ☐ The government had nothing whatever to do with the activities of business.

d. ☐ The government restricted and aided business.

3. The laissez-faire policy in America eventually led to (CHECK one or more):

a. ☐ a better standard of living

b. ☐ concentration of power in the hands of big business

c. ☐ higher prices and poor quality products in some industries

d. ☐ the growth of monopolies

e. ☐ the success of small businesses

f. ☐ unscrupulous activities of some manufacturers

g. ☐ less competition

4. Monopoly owners interpreted the "due process" clause of the Constitution to mean that (CHECK one):

a. ☐ Congress has the right to deprive any citizen of his rights

b. ☐ Congress has the right to regulate commerce

c. ☐ the government does not have the right to collect any revenue

d. ☐ the government does not have the right to restrict the growth of big business

5. Why did the government feel it had the right to pass a law controlling business? (CHECK one)

a. ☐ Congress had always passed laws to regulate commerce.

b. ☐ Congress interpreted the "due process" clause of the Constitution as giving them the right.

c. ☐ The Constitution gave Congress the right to regulate interstate and foreign commerce.

d. ☐ The majority of congressmen voted in favor of doing so.

e. ☐ The majority of American citizens were in favor of doing so.

6. Complete this statement by checking every answer that is correct.

Both the Interstate Commerce Law and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act were attempts by the government to:

a. ☐ make all commerce illegal

b. ☐ regulate big business

c. ☐ prevent malpractice in big business

d. ☐ control crime in big cities

e. ☐ restrict the number of state representatives

7. Which of the following are examples of government participation in America's economic activities? CHECK every answer that is correct.

a. ☐ antitrust laws

b. ☐ competition

c. ☐ draft laws

d. ☐ federal aid to small businessmen

e. ☐ free enterprise

f. ☐ laissez-faire

g. ☐ minimum wage laws

h. ☐ monopolies

i. ☐ price control laws

j. ☐ the unrestricted growth of business

8. Which of the following would be in favor of antitrust laws? CHECK every answer that is correct.

a. ☐ consumers

b. ☐ owners of corporations that are part of a monopoly

c. ☐ owners of large businesses that are becoming larger

d. ☐ owners of small and middle-size businesses

e. ☐ small businessmen who wish to start a new business

9. CHECK any example of social legislation.

a. ☐ a draft law

b. ☐ a law that describes how the government should be set up

c. ☐ a law that provides a program of unemployment insurance

d. ☐ a law that provides for free medical care

e. ☐ a law to punish murderers

10. CHECK any statement that is true.

a. ☐ American public opinion about social legislation changed in the 1930's as a result of increasing prosperity.

b. ☐ Someone favoring individualism would probably be opposed to social legislation.

c. ☐ The Constitution gives Congress power to "promote the general welfare."

d. ☐ Aid to Dependent Children is part of the Social Security program.

e. ☐ The Aid to Dependent Children program is administered by the individual states.

f. ☐ The Social Security Act provided for a system of unemployment and old age insurance.

g. ☐ During the depression of the 1930's, the American economy collapsed.

11. CHECK any statement that might be made by someone who favors increased social legislation.

a. ☐ A program of social legislation aids the entire economy by putting more money into circulation.

b. ☐ Federal spending should be decreased.

c. ☐ People who work hard to earn money should not have to support those who don't.

d. ☐ Social legislation costs prosperous citizens too much money in taxes.

e. ☐ The government should guarantee a decent standard of living to every citizen.

12. MATCH the following:

A. a tax charged on a person's possessions

B. a tax charged on possessions left to someone by a person who has died

C. a tax charged to all citizens of voting age

D. a tax charged on earnings

E. a tax designed to help cover the cost of elections

F. a tax on most goods purchased

1. _____ inheritance tax
2. _____ poll tax
3. _____ property tax
4. _____ sales tax
5. _____ income tax

13. An income tax is applied to:

a. ☐ corporations

b. ☐ governments

c. ☐ individuals

14. MATCH the following to show which tax provides the main source of revenue for each level of government.

A. inheritance tax

B. income tax

C. poll tax

D. property tax

E. sales tax

1. _____ federal

2. _____ local

3. _____ state

15. Which of the following would be <u>most opposed</u> to a graduated income tax system? (CHECK one)

a. ☐ People who earn low incomes.

b. ☐ People who earn average incomes.

c. ☐ People who earn high incomes.

16. CHECK all the statements that are true.

a. ☐ A progressive tax is a graduated tax.

b. ☐ In times of war, the government collects more revenue.

c. ☐ Taxes provide only a small percentage of the total government revenue.

d. ☐ Under a progressive income tax system, everyone gives an equal percentage to the government.

Time completed _____

PM 431
81-83

LEVEL III

UNIT 2

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

PART I

1. The main purpose(s) of protective tariffs is/are to:

   a. ☐ force home industries to produce better goods at lower prices

   b. ☐ offer consumers a wide variety of products

   c. ☐ prevent the sale of foreign goods at lower prices than domestic goods

   d. ☐ raise revenue for the Federal government

2. The effect(s) of setting tariffs is/are that:

   a. ☐ domestic industries become more specialized

   b. ☐ different kinds of domestic industries can develop

   c. ☐ the number of foreign goods available is lowered

   d. ☐ the price of foreign goods is lowered

   e. ☐ the quantity of exports is increased

   f. ☐ the quantity of exports is decreased

   g. ☐ the quantity of imports is increased

   h. ☐ the quantity of imports is decreased

3. Tariff(s) is/are:

   a. ☐ a duty on imports

   b. ☐ a tax on goods sent from one country to another

   c. ☐ a barrier to free international trade

   d. ☐ a restriction on world trade

   e. ☐ a tax on domestically manufactured products

4. When a nation sets up a system of protective tariffs, foreign producers (CHECK one):

   a. ☐ cannot sell any goods in other countries

   b. ☐ do not have to pay duties on exports

   c. ☐ must lower the prices of goods they want to export

   d. ☐ must raise the prices of goods they want to export

5. Why are most tariffs called <u>protective</u> tariffs? (CHECK one.)

   a. ☐ They protect consumers from high prices and poor-quality goods.

   b. ☐ They protect countries from having to trade with other countries.

   c. ☐ They protect domestic industries for foreign competition.

   d. ☐ They protect producers from losing money in foreign markets.

6. When a nation is economically self- sufficient, it (CHECK one or more):

   a. ☐ does not need many imports

   b. ☐ imports many goods

   c. ☐ supplies most of its own needs

   d. ☐ depends on other countries for its economic needs

7. People who are in favor of protective tariffs argue that tariffs encourage (CHECK one or more):

a. ☐ development of the national economy

b. ☐ development of international prosperity

c. ☐ a nation's economic self-sufficiency

d. ☐ nations to co-operate with one another

PART II

1. CHECK any statement that is true.

   a. ☐ All communists believe in socialism.

   b. ☐ All democratic socialists believe in representative democracy.

   c. ☐ All communists believe in representative democracy.

   d. ☐ All socialists believe in representative democracy.

   e. ☐ All socialists believe in communism.

   f. ☐ Some communists believe in representative democracy.

   g. ☐ Some socialists believe in representative democracy.

2. MATCH the following (you may write more than one letter in any blank):

   A. capitalism

   B. communism

   C. democratic socialism

   1. _____ Business and industry should be privately owned and controlled.

   2. _____ One political party should control the nation's economic affairs and take care of the people.

   3. _____ The government should control business and industry and provide for the welfare of the people.

   4. _____ The people should vote to choose which political party will be in power.

3. MARK a C next to everything that a capitalist would be in favor of, and an S next to everything that a socialist would be in favor of.

1. _____ government control of business

2. _____ social legislation

3. _____ laissez-faire individualism

4. CHECK any opinion that is socialistic.

a. ☐ Free public schools should be replaced by private schools.

b. ☐ Only basic industries should be owned and operated by the government.

c. ☐ The government should take over every farm, factory, and store in the country.

d. ☐ The quickest way to ruin a business is to turn it over to government employees.

5. In what way do communism and democratic socialism differ?

a. ☐ in economic ideas

b. ☐ in political ideas

c. ☐ both of the above

d. ☐ neither of the above

PART III

1. Which of the following characterized America's foreign policy after the Revolutionary War?

   a. ☐ neutrality

   b. ☐ isolationism

   c. ☐ alliances

   d. ☐ entanglements

   e. ☐ nationalism

2. The Monroe Doctrine declared that America would:

   a. ☐ not tolerate any foreign interference in its domestic affairs

   b. ☐ form a military alliance with several European nations

   c. ☐ give economic aid to underdeveloped nations in the Western Hemisphere

   d. ☐ no longer carry on commercial relations with European nations

3. What was America's position regarding its entry into the League of Nations?

   a. ☐ America joined in order to work with other nations for international peace.

   b. ☐ America joined in order to best serve its own national interests.

   c. ☐ America did not join because it feared the League would create international rivalries.

   d. ☐ America did not join because it was unwilling to give up its sovereign rights.

4. Which one of the following best describes the history of America's foreign policy?

a. ☐ America gradually changed its foreign policy from nationalism to one in which the nation favored involvement with other nations.

b. ☐ America has always followed an isolationist policy and still tries to maintain that position today.

c. ☐ America tried to follow a nationalistic policy throughout its history, but has recently become more involved in international affairs.

d. ☐ America tried to become involved with other nations throughout most of its history but has recently tended toward neutrality.

5. MARK a T next to the statements below that are true. MARK an F next to those that are false.

1. _____ A nationalistic nation would probably follow a foreign policy of isolationism.

2. _____ Another name for the United Nations is the Geneva League.

3. _____ Pan Americanism refers to the relations between America and Asian nations.

4. _____ The Monroe Doctrine stated that the United States would not meddle in European affairs.

5. _____ George Washington felt that America could remain neutral in European conflicts because the United States is so far away from Europe.

Time completed _____

PM 431
84-93

LEVEL III

UNIT 3

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

1. The end products of the photosynthetic process are:

   a. ☐ carbon dioxide

   b. ☐ energy

   c. ☐ glucose

   d. ☐ oxygen

   e. ☐ water

2. Pancreatic juice helps digest:

   a. ☐ carbohydrates

   b. ☐ lipids

   c. ☐ proteins

3. Bacteria are destroyed in the human body by (CHECK one or more):

   a. ☐ phagocytes

   b. ☐ platelets

   c. ☐ fibrinogen

   d. ☐ hormones

   e. ☐ antibodies

4. Blood goes to the lungs from the:

   a. ☐ right auricle

   b. ☐ right ventricle

   c. ☐ aorta

   d. ☐ left auricle

5. During the process of mitosis the number of chromosomes in the cell:

   a. ☐ remains unchanged

   b. ☐ is doubled

   c. ☐ is reduced by half

   d. ☐ is increased four-fold

6. A fertilized egg is called a:

   a. ☐ gamete

   b. ☐ ovum

   c. ☐ sperm

   d. ☐ zygote

7. A. The structure in which the unfertilized sex cell develops in the female is:

   a. ☐ the Graafian follicle

   b. ☐ the Fallopian tube

   c. ☐ the vagina

   d. ☐ the uterus

   B. Spermatogenesis is the process of:

   a. ☐ ejaculation of sperm

   b. ☐ fertilization of an egg cell by sperm

   c. ☐ production of sperm

   d. ☐ storage of sperm

8. According to Mendel's Law of Segregation and Recombination a recessive trait may be seen in the offspring of two parents:

   a. ☐ only if both parents show the recessive trait

   b. ☐ when both parents are hybrids with respect to that trait

   c. ☐ when one parent has two dominant genes for the trait and the other has two recessive genes

   d. ☐ when one parent has two dominant genes and the other is a hybrid with respect to that trait

9. A synapse is:

   a. ☐ a motor nerve cell

   b. ☐ a sensory nerve cell

   c. ☐ the area of contact between two nerve cells

   d. ☐ the cell body of a spinal nerve cell

10. CHECK the hormone(s) that is/are secreted by the gland found on top of the kidneys.

   a. ☐ adrenalin

   b. ☐ thyrotropin

   c. ☐ adrenal cortical hormones

   d. ☐ thyroxins

Time completed _____

PM 431
94-108

LEVEL III

UNIT 4

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

154

I LOOK AT the following examples. CHECK only those examples which are <u>not</u> complete sentences.

1. ☐ Have a heart.

2. ☐ Running at top speed to catch the train.

3. ☐ The best party I've ever been to.

4. ☐ Turn the dial three times to the right.

5. ☐ With her very best manners.

6. ☐ Seeing is believing.

II In the sentences below the adjectives and adverbs are underlined. CHECK only the sentences containing adjectives or adverbs which are not correct.

7. ☐ He dresses neat.

8. ☐ How quickly can you complete the job?

9. ☐ Janet is a real good friend.

10. ☐ She played a good game of bridge.

11. ☐ The bandits stole quiet away.

12. ☐ I am full aware of what you mean.

III In the sentences below the comparatives are underlined. CHECK only the sentences containing comparatives that are <u>not</u> correct.

13. ☐ That book is the <u>heaviest</u> book in the whole library.

14. ☐ Of the two girls, who is the <u>best</u> swimmer?

15. ☐ He will be able to explain the math problem <u>more better</u> than I can.

16. ☐ I am much <u>more happier</u> during the skiing season.

17. ☐ His mysteries are the <u>most interesting</u> of all his books.

18. ☐ That is the <u>crazier</u> story I've ever heard.

IV The sentences below contain negatives. CHECK only the sentences containing negatives which are <u>not</u> used correctly.

19. ☐ The train didn't arrive on time.

20. ☐ I hardly never get any mail.

21. ☐ We scarcely had enough money to get home.

22. ☐ We haven't no fruit.

23. ☐ I couldn't hardly finish the test before the end of the period.

24. ☐ If you move I won't never see you.

V In the sentences below, the prepositions are underlined. CHECK only the sentences containing prepositions which are <u>not</u> used correctly.

25. ☐ She peered out <u>from</u> her window.

26. ☐ She set the silverware <u>besides</u> the plate.

27. ☐ I brought my puppy home <u>to</u> the vet.

28. ☐ He jumped <u>onto</u> the horse's back and galloped away.

29. ☐ They divided the rewards <u>among</u> Gene and Carl.

30. ☐ <u>Of</u> what use is that?

VI COMPLETE each of the following sentences by CHECKING the correct pronoun.

31. Fred is shorter than _____.

a. ☐ I

b. ☐ me

32. She wanted to ski like you and _____.

a. ☐ I

b. ☐ me

33. _____ are funny jokes.

a. ☐ Them

b. ☐ They

34. Toby and _____ made the team.

a. ☐ I

b. ☐ me

35. I hope to see John and _____ soon.

a. ☐ her

b. ☐ she

36. Please find our books for _____.

a. ☐ us

b. ☐ we

VII CHECK the pronoun that best completes each sentence below:

37. Jack and Frank went by _____.

a. ☐ himselves

b. ☐ themselves

c. ☐ theirselves

38. What did you think of _____ after you missed catching that easy pop fly?

a. ☐ herself

b. ☐ himself

c. ☐ yourself

39. Carol _____, delivered the message.

a. ☐ she

b. ☐ herself

c. ☐ itself

40. We tried to lift the box _____, but it was too heavy.

a. ☐ ourself

b. ☐ ourselves

c. ☐ themselves

41. Several of the men decided to try climbing the mountain _____.

a. ☐ himself

b. ☐ themselves

c. ☐ theirselves

VII (continued)

42. Each of us has _____ own individual habits.

a. ☐ his

b. ☐ its

c. ☐ our

VIII LOOK carefully at the punctuation of the underlined portion of the sentences below. CHECK only the sentences that are <u>not</u> punctuated correctly.

43. ☐ The Childrens<u>'</u> Hour is viewed at 6P.M. by young people.

44. ☐ The committee<u>'s</u> annual report will be delivered today.

45. ☐ Charles<u>'s</u> dog is lost.

46. ☐ I'll meet you at Terry<u>s</u> house.

47. ☐ Women<u>'s</u> fashions are ever changing.

48. ☐ It was Ladies<u>'s</u> Day at the ball park.

IX In the sentences below the verbs have been underlined. CHECK only the sentences in which the verb is <u>not</u> correct.

49. ☐ Your books <u>is</u> in your desk.

50. ☐ Those of you who <u>is finished</u> can go outside.

51. ☐ Each of the girls <u>has</u> her own job to do.

52. ☐ Some people <u>has</u> to take a train to work.

53. ☐ Carol and Nancy <u>are coming</u> to visit.

54. ☐ Along the riverbank, alligators lazily <u>sleeps</u>.

X For each of the following sentences, CHECK the verb form which correctly completes the sentence.

55. No one has _____ her dog.

a. ☐ saw

b. ☐ see

c. ☐ seen

56. The soldier _____ a letter home.

a. ☐ wrote

b. ☐ written

c. ☐ writed

57. She had _____ her dress on the edge of the desk.

a. ☐ tore

b. ☐ torn

c. ☐ tored

58. I should have _____ better.

a. ☐ known

b. ☐ knowed

c. ☐ knewed

X (continued)

59. How could you have _____ the pain?

a. ☐ stand

b. ☐ standed

c. ☐ stood

60. We should have _____ to the park to see the roses in bloom.

a. ☐ go

b. ☐ went

c. ☐ gone

I. DECIDE whether each of the following words is correctly spelled or whether it is misspelled and CHECK the box in the appropriate column.

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
1. reciept	☐	☐
2. reluctance	☐	☐
3. seperation	☐	☐
4. boundary	☐	☐
5. hezitate	☐	☐
6. decent	☐	☐
7. table spoon	☐	☐
8. ignorance	☐	☐
9. friend	☐	☐
10. grievance	☐	☐
11. calender	☐	☐
12. existance	☐	☐
13. beleive	☐	☐
14. permanent	☐	☐
15. sophmore	☐	☐
16. preference	☐	☐
17. height	☐	☐
18. tournement	☐	☐
19. absense	☐	☐
20. syllabal	☐	☐
21. critisicm	☐	☐

I. (Continued)

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
22. humorous	☐	☐
23. conceive	☐	☐
24. attendence	☐	☐
25. apparantly	☐	☐
26. artificial	☐	☐
27. forfiet	☐	☐
28. ackquire	☐	☐
29. splendid	☐	☐
30. concordance	☐	☐
31. drowned	☐	☐
32. pronounciation	☐	☐
33. maintenance	☐	☐
34. weird	☐	☐
35. atheletic	☐	☐
36. mischievous	☐	☐
37. secratery	☐	☐
38. twelfth	☐	☐
39. sieze	☐	☐
40. particuler	☐	☐

II. DECIDE whether each of the underlined words is used correctly or whether it is used incorrectly and CHECK the box in the appropriate column.

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
41. I will <u>lie</u> the book on the desk.	☐	☐
42. <u>There</u> bicycles were tied to the street post.	☐	☐
43. <u>Whose</u> library card did you borrow?	☐	☐
44. The sun <u>rises</u> in the East.	☐	☐
45. <u>Its</u> my job to collect dues.	☐	☐
46. <u>They're</u> coming to visit us.	☐	☐
47. Please <u>set</u> on that chair and wait your turn.	☐	☐
48. The cloth <u>lay</u> in the sun all day and faded.	☐	☐
49. <u>Who's</u> there?	☐	☐
50. <u>Lie</u> down and rest.	☐	☐

Time completed _____

LEVEL III

UNIT 5

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

I READ the following sentences, paying particular attention to the underlined word. WRITE the number of the word that contains an error in the use of capitalization on the line to the left of the sentence. If all parts of a sentence are correct, WRITE a C.

1. _____ Just South (1) of town is a Spanish (2) church (3).

2. _____ I studied history (1), biology (2), and english (3).

3. _____ Both Michael (1) and his grandfather (2) come from the North (3).

4. _____ He wrote "Grapes (1) Of (2) Wrath (3)."

5. _____ We drove through the Everglades (1) National (2) park (3).

6. _____ Did you know that uncle (1) Charles (2) is coming Tuesday (3)?

II READ the following sentences carefully, paying particular attention to the underlined punctuation. CHECK any sentence that is NOT punctuated correctly.

7. ☐ Go away.

8. ☐ He asked if you like Brahms?

9. ☐ Will you come with us?

10. ☐ Wait right here!

11. ☐ She wanted to know whether he prefers coffee or tea?

12. ☐ That question is fairly difficult to answer.

III READ the following sentences carefully, paying particular attention to the punctuation of the underlined portion. WRITE the number of the section that is not punctuated correctly on the line at the left. If all parts of a sentence are correct, WRITE C.

13. _____ He said,$_{1}$ "Please give me that.,"$_{2}$ but no one listened.$_{3}$

14. _____ "What is your name,"$_{1}$ she asked.$_{2}$ $_{3}$

15. _____ "Allen,$_{1}$ she said,$_{2}$ give me that."$_{3}$

16. _____ "Well"$_{1}$ he said,"$_{2}$ we sure messed that up!"$_{3}$

17. _____ We were told "to wait outside,"$_{1}$ but I said,$_{2}$ "It's too cold out there."$_{3}$

18. _____ "I tried,"$_{1}$ he sighed,$_{2}$ "but it was too hard."$_{3}$

IV CHECK the sentences below that are not punctuated correctly.

19. ☐ Bring with you the following equipment; a flashlight, a camera and an ax.

20. ☐ That's what I want to be; a teacher.

21. ☐ Wait for me - Mary said.

22. ☐ Now I need; a pencil and some paper.

23. ☐ Here's what every young man needs, a dog.

24. ☐ It's no use - this will never work.

V WRITE the number of the sentence part that is <u>not</u> punctuated correctly. WRITE a <u>C</u> if all underlined parts are correct.

25. _____ Bring$_{\wedge}$ a hat$_{\wedge}$ a shovel$_{\wedge}$ and a rake.
(1) (2) (3)

26. _____ Show me your lives$_{\wedge}$ your fortunes$_{\wedge}$ and$_{\wedge}$ your sacred honor.
(1) (2) (3)

27. _____ We saw Charles, walking$_{;}$ Mary, running$_{\wedge}$ and Ellen, sitting still.
(1) (2) (3)

28. _____ I like football$_{\wedge}$ and baseball best.
(1) (2)

29. _____ He knows Larry and Phil$_{\wedge}$ and Dr. Wilson.
(1) (2)

30. _____ They ran around$_{\wedge}$ across$_{\wedge}$ and through the woods.
(1) (2) (3)

VI WRITE the number of the sentence part that is not punctuated correctly. If all parts are correct, WRITE C.

31. _____ After the house$_{\wedge}$ (1) that Charles owned_ (2) was sold$_{\wedge}$ (3) they left town.

32. _____ Do you know_ (1) Charles$_{\wedge}$ (2) that you can't stay?

33. _____ Give him$_{\wedge}$ (1) what he wants$_{\wedge}$ (2) and don't ask questions.

34. _____ The man_ (1) that I saw$_{\wedge}$ (2) was next to leave!

35. _____ During his early childhood$_{\wedge}$ (1) he lived in Cleveland$_{\wedge}$ (2) Ohio.

36. _____ The boy$_{\wedge}$ (1) a tap dancer$_{\wedge}$ (2) was the one$_{\wedge}$ (3) to whom I spoke.

VII CHECK the sentences where the underlined punctuation is not correct.

37. ☐ He had everything$_{\wedge}$ but the directions for getting there.

38. ☐ Poitier is a fine actor$_{\wedge}$ he is very sensitive.

39. ☐ We changed into our bathing suits, ran towards the water, and plunged into the water; while the others, shivering in the cold, stared unbelievingly.

40. ☐ You are needed$_{\wedge}$ and Charles is not.

41. ☐ Either you get out_ or I'll call the police.

42. ☐ He said to hurry up_ or forget it.

VIII. DECIDE whether each of the following words is spelled correctly or whether it is misspelled and CHECK the box appropriate column.

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
1. arrangement	☐	☐
2. hingeing	☐	☐
3. business	☐	☐
4. thoroughly	☐	☐
5. allready	☐	☐
6. bycicle	☐	☐
7. captain	☐	☐
8. perverted	☐	☐
9. believeable	☐	☐
10. awful	☐	☐
11. almost	☐	☐
12. truely	☐	☐
13. perscribe	☐	☐
14. acommodation	☐	☐
15. fiercely	☐	☐
16. across	☐	☐
17. benaficial	☐	☐
18. simpathy	☐	☐
19. bulletin	☐	☐
20. annual	☐	☐

I. (Continued)

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
21. cafeteria	☐	☐
22. varied	☐	☐
23. disapoint	☐	☐
24. hopful	☐	☐
25. committee	☐	☐
26. announce	☐	☐
27. alligator	☐	☐
28. sheperd	☐	☐
29. disappear	☐	☐
30. adress	☐	☐

VIV. DECIDE whether each of the underlined words is used correctly or incorrectly and CHECK the box in the appropriate column.

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
31. I attached the bridal securely to the horses.	☐	☐
32. His good gouncil greatly influenced my life.	☐	☐
33. John was such a good swimmer that the minimum age requirements for using the pool were waived for him.	☐	☐
34. I excepted the position of treasurer of our club.	☐	☐
35. The music suggested the illusion of water and wind.	☐	☐
36. Many people emigrate from Cuba into the United States each year.	☐	☐
37. I was paid a complement.	☐	☐
38. The counsel met this morning.	☐	☐
39. No one was home to accept the package.	☐	☐
40. The song made many allusions to the beauty of Spring.	☐	☐

Time completed _____

177

PM 431
120-124

LEVEL III

UNIT 6

SCREENING TEST

Time started _____

178

Part I

1. CHECK the sentence that has correctly matched verbs:

   a. ☐ After the crowd leaves, it hears that the game is over.

   b. ☐ After the crowd leaves, it heard that the game was over.

   c. ☐ After the crowd left, it hears that the game is over.

2. CHECK the sentences that are <u>incorrect</u>:

   a. ☐ The boys and the girls played tennis, mowed the lawn, and eat their supper at night.

   b. ☐ The men brought in the towels, sat on the beach, and sang songs.

   c. ☐ All the girls watched the movie, laughed at all the jokes and cry at the sad parts.

3. READ the following sentences and LOOK AT the underlined verbs. CHECK the choice under the sentence that gives the correct form:

   The people who voted for president were <u>surprise</u> that their candidate was not elected.

   a. ☐ surprise

   b. ☐ surprised

   c. ☐ surprises

4. When the day was over, the moon and the stars <u>had</u> risen.

   a. ☐ have

   b. ☐ has

   c. ☐ had

5. Which of the following endings does NOT complete the sentence correctly?

When he saw how the game was going,

a. ☐ he decided not to play.

b. ☐ he went home.

c. ☐ he is going home.

d. ☐ and went home.

e. ☐ he became angry.

6. Which of these endings best completes the sentence:

Knowing how to bowl,

a. ☐ the game was won easily.

b. ☐ the score he got was very high.

c. ☐ he won the game easily.

d. ☐ None of the above endings is correct.

7. Select the phrase which best completes the sentence:

When I saw the book, I picked up my hat

a. ☐ and looked through its pages.

b. ☐ and will put it on.

c. ☐ having read it before.

d. ☐ remembering how it began.

e. ☐ and put it on.

8. Select the clause which most effectively completes the sentence:

While walking along the street:

a. ☐ many friends were met and said "Hello" to.

b. ☐ I met many friends and said "hello" to them.

c. ☐ I met many friends and they had me say "hello" to them.

d. ☐ None of the above.

9. Select the clause which best completes the sentence:

While listening to the band,

a. ☐ the music was pleasant.

b. ☐ we enjoyed the music.

c. ☐ the evening was very warm.

d. ☐ None of the above clauses.

PART II

10. CHECK the sentence that is incorrect.

a. ☐ He knew him for a long time; moreover he liked him.

b. ☐ He shaved with an electric razor although he hated machines.

c. ☐ He passed the test; however, he went horseback riding.

11. FILL IN the blank with <u>since</u> or <u>yet</u>.

They went to school _____ they wanted to be pilots.

12. CHECK the correct sentence.

a. ☐ Although he had cancer, he left the hospital; for instance, he knew he was dying

b. ☐ They raised tropical fish because they could sell them for a high price; for instance, mollies were in great demand.

c. ☐ He paid the price that the butcher asked; consequently he knew it was too high.

13. MATCH the following.

A. moreover	1. _____ however
B. although	2. _____ consequently
C. so then	3. _____ besides

14. CHECK the phrase that completes this sentence correctly.

He had to take a loan to pay the doctor;

a. ☐ for instance, he had a good rich friend.

b. ☐ therefore, he needed exercise.

c. ☐ as a result, he consulted a nurse.

d. ☐ therefore, he filled out an application.

PART III

15. READ the following:

Wishing to be happy, wanting to be right.

Is the above a sentence?

a. ☐ yes

b. ☐ no

16. Which of the statements below is most effective?

a. ☐ After the picnic, they walked out to the lake, swam in the lake, and they relaxed in the sun.

b. ☐ After the picnic, they walked, swam in the lake and relaxed in the sun.

c. ☐ They relaxed in the sun after they swam in the lake. This was after they finished their picnic.

17. Which sentence is not verbose?

a. ☐ I liked him a lot because I was fond of him.

b. ☐ He was my favorite of all my friends.

c. ☐ They were the most famous baseball team; everyone knew of them.

d. ☐ After they finished, they went home to sleep.

18. What completes this sentence most effectively?

When Susan had finished high school,

a. ☐ started and looked for a job.

b. ☐ she looked for a job and started it.

c. ☐ she went to look for a job, found one, and started working.

d. ☐ she started working; she looked for a job.

19. Which phrase is verbose?

a. ☐ quiet silence

b. ☐ huge noise

c. ☐ heavy package

d. ☐ hectic traffic

I. DECIDE whether each of the following words is spelled correctly or whether it is misspelled and CHECK the box in the appropriate column.

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
1. especialy	☐	☐
2. totally	☐	☐
3. blured	☐	☐
4. begining	☐	☐
5. annually	☐	☐
6. submitted	☐	☐
7. concured	☐	☐
8. partialy	☐	☐
9. remitted	☐	☐
10. allotted	☐	☐

V. DECIDE whether each of the underlined words is used correctly or whether it is used incorrectly and CHECK the box in the appropriate column.

	CORRECT	INCORRECT
11. Our school <u>principle</u> made an announcement at assembly.	☐	☐
12. Find a chair and sit <u>besides</u> me.	☐	☐
13. We do not know <u>whether</u> we will attend the concert.	☐	☐
14. He told an <u>incredible</u> tale about his struggle with a gigantic fish.	☐	☐
15. I would not like to be given the <u>awesome</u> task of painting the dome on the capitol.	☐	☐
16. <u>Beside</u> Bill and Ted, who else is going?	☐	☐
17. The <u>weather</u> in New England is variable.	☐	☐
18. Participating in a riot is against my <u>principals</u>.	☐	☐
19. He had a <u>credible</u> alibi and could not be blamed for the crime.	☐	☐
20. The musician had <u>formally</u> been a sales clerk in a music store.	☐	☐

Time completed _____

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